

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 110.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

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Rev. B. M. Carson and family left this morning for Urbana, where they will make their future home. Rev. Carson was pastor of the African M. E. church of this city for five years, and while here made a host of friends who are sorry to see him leave, but wish for him the greatest of success in his new pastorate.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Joseph Wallace, of Columbus, Came to the City And Was Taken Seriously Ill.

Joseph Wallace came to this city

on Monday from Columbus and yesterday he secured a job cleaning up a yard around a Broadway residence. While at work he was taken seriously ill and went to the river bank, where he vomited very heavily. Here he was found and taken to the city jail.

Last evening Dr. Ogden was called and said the man was suffering from cholera morbus. He is some better today.

FALSE PRETENSE.

ALFRED PETERSON ENTERED A SUIT AGAINST ED FIGLEY.

Claimed That Figley Secured a Pair of Shoes from Him on a False Order.

Alfred Peterson, a shoe dealer of West Market street, entered suit in Justice McLane's court against Ed Figley, charging him with obtaining goods under false pretense.

Figley secured a pair of shoes from plaintiff, giving in payment therefor an order on Contractor H. S. Rinehart. It developed that Figley was not in the employ of Rinehart, and he was accordingly arrested by Constable Miller and brought before the justice, where a settlement was made by Figley agreeing to pay for the shoes, together with the costs in the case.

M'CARRON IS HOME.

HAS A 60-DAY FURLOUGH AND WILL SPEND IT HERE.

Second Sergeant, Troop M, U. S. Cavalry, And Likes Soldier Life.

Dennis McCarron, second sergeant, Troop M, Second U. S. cavalry, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and will spend a 60-day furlough in this city visiting relatives and friends.

Dennis is stationed with his troop at Matanzas, Cuba, and looks the very picture of health. He says he likes soldier life very well and the climate of Cuba agrees with him.

In his troop are William Shepherd and Morris Carnahan, of this city, and he says they are both enjoying the best of health.

SETTLED THE CASES.

Receiver L. C. Laylin is Managing to Get Things Straightened Out.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—L. C. Laylin, of the First National bank, of Lisbon, and Mrs. Kiddy F. Jackson have adjusted the case filed last May by the receiver to recover judgment for \$140, claimed to be due on an overcheck.

Mrs. Jackson proved that her husband had paid \$130 on the amount to Cashier Childs in June, 1898, although the books of the bank failed to show that the money ever came into the bank. Judgment was entered against her for \$10.

The two cases of Laylin, receiver, against the village of Lisbon, which were consolidated a week ago, were also settled by judgment being entered in favor of the village for \$500 and costs.

COAL OPERATORS ACCEPTED TERMS.

Special to News Review.
Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—Coal operators today accepted strikers' terms.
LEWIS.

THE CONSTABLE DID NOT STAY

His Services Were Secured to Help Get Property of William T. Densmore

FROM MRS. MARGARET WINTERS

That Lady Objected and Miller Left the House In a Great Hurry.

WRIT OF REPLEVIN ISSUED

Wm. T. Densmore and wife came to the court of Justice McLane yesterday and secured the services of Constable Miller in an effort to secure some articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Densmore, which were then in possession of Mrs. Margaret Winters, mother of Densmore's wife.

It seems that since Densmore's marriage to Miss Winters they have been living with Mrs. Winters in California Hollow.

Lately the feeling has not been of the warmest between the lady and her son-in-law, and the Densmores had concluded to take up their abode by themselves in another locality. When the fact was made known Mrs. Winters appropriated some of the clothing belonging to her daughter.

Constable Miller went after the goods yesterday afternoon, but got a very warm reception when he arrived at the Winters homestead. Mrs. Winters is not easy to handle and Miller found this out very soon, as he came down Trentvale street on the run.

The constable secured a writ of replevin last evening and this morning served the papers and got the goods.

NOTABLE CATHERING.

AND THEY AVERAGE WELL IN THE MATTER OF YEARS.

They Also Stand as Representatives Worthy of Trust And Confidence.

On Tuesday morning, October 9, there assembled in Cleveland 18 gentlemen, on duty as grand jurors in the United States district court of the northwestern district of Ohio. It was a notable gathering from the standpoint of intelligence, representative citizenship and the average age of jurors, reaching the figures of sixty-three and one-sixth years. Following are names, addresses and ages, of course all citizens of the Buckeye state:

H. C. Gray, Painesville, 84.
Valentine Mong, Paris, 72.
David Boyce, East Liverpool, 76.
Daniel Durr, Millersburg, 65.
W. A. Craig, Shreve, 49.
David Fites, Pictoria, 55.
D. A. McDowell, Millersburg, 69.
Geo. W. Freeman, Ravenna, 58.
Edwin Ferrall, Carrollton, 78.
Philip White, Wellsville, 71.
R. N. Chamberlin, East Palestine, 40.
Francis Finney, Bristolville, 68.
Joseph Miller, North Amherst, 57.
Johnson Sherrick, Canton, 59.
J. B. Gillespie, Leetonia, 60.
David J. Hopkins, Cleveland, 62.
Thos. M. Jones, Cleveland, 56.
James Kubicka, Cleveland, 58.

All the news in the News Review.

BRYAN AS AN ARTFUL DODGER

He Wanted More Federal Power to
Regulate but Not to Destroy,
the "Trusts."

SOMERSAULT ON THE "TRUSTS"

Backs Out Completely When Re-
publicans Propose an "Anti-
trust" Amendment.

WHAT HE SAID A YEAR AGO

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair,
Ye wretched sinner lie."

These words were used by William
Jennings Bryan in his remarks before
the Chicago conference on trusts on
Sept. 16, 1899. They are as applica-
ble to the present story as when he
quoted them.

Few instances of artful dodging by
men high in politics equal Bryan's flop
on the trust question. A little over
a year ago he attended the Chicago
conference on trusts. On Sept. 16,
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"Now this is a conference. We have
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So said Mr. Bryan in the course of
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Bryan's speech which looked toward
destroying all trusts.

He merely proposed regulation.
With that end in view he advocated
substantially the same policy that
was proposed in congress a few
months later by a Republican, to-wit:
Strengthening the federal power over
trusts. He said:

"The gentleman suggests that it is a
difficult thing to get two-thirds of both
houses to favor such an amendment.
That is true; it is a difficult thing, but
if the people want to destroy the
trusts they can control two-thirds of
both houses and three-fourths of the
states. But what is the alternative?
Sit down and do nothing?"

The principal change desired by Bryan
at that time was presented by him
in these terms:

"That the federal government has,
or should have, the right to impose
such restrictions as congress may
think necessary upon every corpora-
tion which does business outside of
the state in which it was organized."

No destruction there.

Mr. Bryan said later:
"I am not sure that the constitution
would prohibit such an act of congress
as I suggest."

Not certain even as to the power to
regulate.

The Republicans, however, were
sure that there was no such authority
in the constitution, and that without
it no effective law could be passed.
They proposed, therefore, to amend
the constitution that the precise thing
pretendedly favored by Mr. Bryan
might be done, not in an uncertain
or doubtful way, with everything un-
settled until a case could be carried to
the supreme court, but by building
on a solid basis from the beginning.
Then the Bryanites in congress cast
an almost solid vote against the Re-
publican proposition and defeated it.
And ever since then Bryan has wrig-
gled and twisted and tried, by loud
general clamor about trusts, to get
away from his own record.

But he cannot squirm away from it.
William Jennings Bryan must toast on
the spit of his own contriving. Never
was a man more flagrantly inconsis-
tent than Bryan has been on the trust
question. He does not eat his own
words; he bolts them whole without

even trying to chew them. Of a truth
it may be said:

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair,
The wretched sinner lies."

A COMPARISON.

THE FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO
READ THIS ARTICLE.

And After They Have Thought It Over
Then Ask Themselves, "How
Shall I Vote This Fall?"

Am I Republican, Democrat or Pop-
ulist?

Let me reason with myself—and
you.

Suppose, for a moment, I am a far-
mer, and I own or rent land. Five
years ago I farmed 160 acres out west.
Times were bad, crops were poor, my
wheat brought only 40 cents a bushel
at the farm, and my corn only 18
cents. It was cheaper to burn corn
in the stove than to buy wood or coal.
I saved enough wheat for seed, and
sold the rest, but did not get enough
to pay the storekeeper what I owed
him, and could get no more credit. I
owed a big payment on my farm ma-
chinery. Thank heaven, the agent of
the harvest company extended the
time on my note for another year.
That saved my home and the lives of
myself and family.

That was under Cleveland's Demo-
cratic administration.

Four years ago McKinley was nomi-
nated for president. It was a happy
omen for the tillers of the soil all over
the country.

In 1896 my crops were good. My
wheat and corn, cattle and hogs
brought good prices.

I paid off the storekeeper, settled
with the harvest company, took up the
mortgage on the homestead and com-
menced to live.

Another year and three more years
have gone by, and I am still prosper-
ous. So prosperous, in fact, that I
have almost forgotten the hard times
before William McKinley came to be
president of the greatest republic in
the world. But I have not forgotten
that I have a piano in the house, that
two boys have been fitted for college,
that my wife and daughters are well
dressed, and that the old man himself
is taking life mighty easy.

Prosperity has increased the size of
my waistband, and I guess I am just
good enough Republican to vote once
more for Major McKinley. What say
you?

NAME YOUR TRUSTS.

This Sends Out a Ringing Defiance in
the Face of William Jennings
Bryan.

One of the most observant students
of industrial history in this country
today thus addresses William Jen-
nings Bryan and bids him defiance.
The "Calamity Howler" is surely get-
ting in deep water:

"This particular form of organiza-
tion has only been adopted in a few
cases: Standard Oil, sugar, whisky
and less than a half dozen others.
Through public criticism, special leg-
islation and other causes all these
trusts have been dissolved and reor-
ganized as simple stock corporations,
so that as a matter of fact, and here
we ask Mr. Bryan to take notice, not
a single 'trust' remains.

"If Mr. Bryan or any of his follow-
ers think there is a trust still in ex-
istence, let them point it out, tell
where it is and where it was organ-
ized. Unless they can put their finger
on at least one trust, they in all de-
cency should stop talking. Strictly
speaking then, the campaign against
trusts is just wind, it is a campaign
against a man of straw; but in reality
the so-called war on trusts is a war
on corporations, pure and simple. Mr.
Bryan has a perfect right to wage
war against corporations, but he
should be honest about it and frankly
declare his real purpose."

Hear McCall at Wigwam.

This week a special sale of Ingrain

Art Squares

all sizes and prices from \$1.50 each up.

Just what you need to make your floors warmer this winter.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

PRESIDENT HAS RECOGNIZED LABOR

McKinley Gave More Appoint-
ments to Wage Earners Than
All His Predecessors.

A PARTIAL LIST GIVEN

It Contains the Names of Some of
the Most Prominent Labor
Leaders

IN ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE

President McKinley has recognized
labor in appointments more than all
his predecessors combined. The fol-
lowing are some of his appointments:

Peter B. Laird, stone cutter and
member of local assembly 1563 of the
Knights of Labor, Brooklyn, New
York—commissioner of immigration
at Quebec, Canada. Appointed 1897.

David Healy, journalist, writer on
labor topics for 15 years, ex-chairman
of national executive board of the
Knights of Labor—commissioner of
immigration at Vancouver, B. C. Ap-
pointed 1899.

Cameron Miller, coal miner, sec-
retary miners' union, Ohio—immigrant
inspector. Appointed 1898.

Frank Sargent, grand master Broth-
erhood of Locomotive Firemen—Ap-
pointed member of international com-

mission, but declined to serve owing
to the desire of his organization to re-
tain him as grand master.

M. D. Ratchford, coal miner, presi-
dent United Mine Workers' of Amer-
ica—Appointed member of industrial
commission 1898.

John L. Kennedy, printer, member
of Typographical union. Appointed
member of industrial committee, 1898.

John Farquhar, printer. Appointed
member of the industrial commission,
1898.

Edwin C. Madden, locomotive engi-
neer, member of Brotherhood of Lo-
comotive Engineers. Appointed third
assistant postmaster general, 1898.

W. G. Edens, railroad brakeman,
member of Brotherhood of Railroad
Trainmen. Appointed superintendent
of free delivery, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Litchman, shoemaker,
ex-grand secretary Knights of St.
Crispin, ex-general secretary of the
Knights of Labor. Appointed member
of industrial commission, 1900.

John Thomas, coal miner. Appoint-
ed immigrant inspector in territory op-
posite Buffalo, in Canada, in 1898.

Robert Watchorn, advanced from
immigrant inspector to special super-
visor immigrant inspector, 1899.

Adolph J. You, locomotive engineer,
member grievance committee B. of L.
E.—Special immigrant inspector, Pu-
get Sound district. Appointed 1899.

Robert D. Layton, axe-maker, mem-
ber of the axe-makers' union, ex-
grand secretary of the Knights of La-
bor—Special immigrant inspector. Ap-
pointed 1898.

T. V. Powderly, commissioner gen-
eral of immigration, appointed 1897.

Was initiated into the machinists' and
blacksmiths' union in 1870, and re-
mained a member until the dissolu-

tion of the organization in 1877. He
became a member of the Knights of
Labor in 1874, and is still a member.
Was a member of the Industrial Broth-
erhood from 1874 to the dissolution of
the organization in 1878; is an hono-
rary member of 17 different labor or-
ganizations in as many states.

This list, and it falls far short of
being complete, shows that President
McKinley has given more appoint-
ments to labor than all of his prede-
cessors since the foundation stone of
the government was laid.

Water Consumer's Notice.

All Water Rents are due and paya-
ble semi-annually, April and October
of each year, at the Water Works of-
fice, 144 Fourth street. October rent
is due. Ten per cent saved if paid
during October.

J. W. GIPNER,
Secretary.

You are wanted at the Wigwam
Thursday.

—Baggage Agent F. B. Smith, wife
and daughter today attended the fu-
neral of an aunt of Mr. Smith near
Salineville.

**GRAND
Republican Rally**
—at the—
Wigwam,
Fifth Street,
Thursday evening,
October 18.

The

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
Congressman of Massachusetts.

Mr. McCall will make only
this one speech in Ohio.

Everybody Cordially Invited.

Rupture or Hernia Cured

No operations or injections, no pain or dis-
comfort in any way, no steel springs or iron
frames, no wooden, ivory or hard rubber
bells, cups, punches or plugs used. Not the
LEAST DISTRESS or annoyance.

Our Outfit for the CURE OF RUPTURE OR
HERNIA is made of fine soft materials,
such as felt, velvet, chamolli skins and
elastic webs. It fits like a glove and can
harm you no more. IT HOLDS your in-
testines back in their natural position and the
wound WILL HEAL like any other wound
when it has a chance. The ONLY WAY to
CURE is to hold the intestines in or back all
the time, until the wound becomes grown to-
gether. Your Rupture CAN NOT be CURED
in any other way. We have had 25 years
constant and hard experience in treating
RUPTURES and this OUTFIT is the RE-
SULT. Men, women and children made
COMFORTABLE by using this OUTFIT.

Prices reasonable and in accordance with
the case. IF INTERESTED, please write
for particulars, which we will mail you
FREE.

Address,
Mohawk Remedy Co.,
Rome, N. Y.

MOHAWK CATARRH CURE.

Cheapest and Best.
Cures Catarrh in from 3 to 10 days.
Cures Cold in the Head, 5 to 15 minutes.
Cures Headache, 1 to 5 minutes.
Securely packed with full instruction. By
mail, POSTAGE PAID, 25c.
Try it and you will be more than pleased
with the investment. Your money sent back
if you are dissatisfied. "Stamps taken."
Mohawk Remedy Co.,
Rome, N. Y.

Read the News Review.

YOU GOT IT, ALL YOU ASKED FOR

[From the Colorado Springs Gazette.]

To the people of the United States,
greeting:

Four years ago—

You demanded work for your idle
sons.

You got it. You never had so many
people employed as now.

You wanted your idle capital to be
employed.

You got it.

You wanted to see the army of
tramps mustered out.

They are gone.

You wanted your soup houses clos-
ed.

They are closed.

You wanted to get rid of the receiv-
ers of your railways and banks.

They are gone.

You wanted to see the smoke com-
ing from the stacks of your smelters,
mills and factories.

It came. Many have since been
kicking about the smoke nuisance.

You wanted the savings bank depos-
its to increase.

Never so large in your history as at
present.

You wanted to see interest rates de-
crease that your people could borrow
more cheaply wherewith to develop
your resources.

You got it. Interest has never been
so low as now.

You demanded more money. The cir-
culation must be increased per capita.

You got it. It has increased with

marvelous rapidity for four years.

You demanded that one dollar be
just as good as another.

You got it. That is the kind we have
now, and you can get all the silver or
paper you want at any bank.

You demanded the markets of the
world for your surplus products and
goods.

You got it. Got it so suddenly it
almost dazzled you.

You wanted us to stop borrowing
money in Europe.

We stopped it, and Europe is now
borrowing money from us.

You wanted the government to col-
lect every dollar of the Pacific rail-
road debt, instead of a portion, as Mr.
Cleveland proposed.

Mr. McKinley made them pay every
cent, principal and interest.

You wanted Cuba liberated.

It is done.

You wanted the rights of our people
maintained at home and abroad.

It has been done.

What you really wanted the worse
was what Mr. McKinley promised:

"An honest dollar and a chance to
earn it."

You got both. Not from the Bryan-
ites, but it was none the less accepta-
ble to the man behind the dinner
bucket.

If you want more things of this
sort you can get them from the same
source.

Yours devotedly,

AMMI PETTIGREW.

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He Wanted More Federal Power to Regulate but Not to Destroy, the "Trusts."

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Backs Out Completely When Republicans Propose an "Anti-trust" Amendment.

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So said Mr. Bryan in the course of his speech on September 16. Assuredly so. There was nothing in Mr. Bryan's speech which looked toward destroying all trusts.

He merely proposed regulation. With that end in view he advocated substantially the same policy that was proposed in congress a few months later by a Republican, to-wit: Strengthening the federal power over trusts. He said:

"The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing to get two-thirds of both houses to favor such an amendment. That is true; it is a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts they can control two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the states. But what is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing?"

The principal change desired by Bryan at that time was presented by him in these terms:

"That the federal government has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions as congress may think necessary upon every corporation which does business outside of the state in which it was organized."

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Mr. Bryan said later:

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mission, but declined to serve owing to the desire of his organization to retain him as grand master.

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John L. Kennedy, printer, member of Typographical union. Appointed member of industrial committee, 1898.

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John Thomas, coal miner. Appointed immigrant inspector in territory opposite Buffalo, in Canada, in 1898.

Robert Watchorn, advanced from immigrant inspector to special supervisor immigrant inspector, 1899.

Adolph J. You, locomotive engineer, member grievance committee B. of L. E.—Special immigrant inspector, Puget Sound district. Appointed 1899.

Robert D. Layton, axe-maker, member of the axe-makers' union, ex-grand secretary of the Knights of Labor—Special immigrant inspector. Appointed 1898.

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J. W. GIPNER,
Secretary.

You are wanted at the Wigwam Thursday.

—Baggage Agent F. B. Smith, wife and daughter today attended the funeral of an aunt of Mr. Smith near Salineville.

GRAND Republican Rally —at the— Wigwam, Fifth Street, Thursday evening, October 18.

The
Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
Congressman of Massachusetts.

Mr. McCall will make only this one speech in Ohio.

Everybody Cordially Invited.

Rupture or Hernia Cured

No operations or injections, no pain or discomfort in any way, no steel springs or iron frames, no wooden, ivory or hard rubber bolts, cups, punches or plugs used. Not the LEAST DISCOMFORT or annoyance.

Our Outfit for the CURE OF RUPTURE OR HERNIA is made of fine soft materials, such as felt, velvet, chamolins, skins and elastic webs. It fits like a glove and can harm you no more. IT HOLDS your intestines back in their natural position and the wound WILL HEAL like any other wound when it has a chance. The ONLY WAY to CURE is to hold the intestines in or back all the time, until the wound becomes grown together. Your Rupture CAN NOT be CURED in any other way. We have had 25 years constant and hard experience in treating RUPTURES and this OUTFIT is the RESULT. Men, women and children made COMFORTABLE by using this OUTFIT.

Prices reasonable and in accordance with the case. IF INTERESTED, please write for particulars, which we will mail you FREE.

Address,
Mohawk Remedy Co.,
Rome, N. Y.

MOHAWK CATARRH CURE.

Cheapest and Best.
Cures Catarrh in from 3 to 10 days.
Cures Cold in the Head, 5 to 15 minutes.
Cures Headache, 1 to 5 minutes.
Securely packed with full instruction. By mail, POSTAGE PAID, 25c.

Try it and you will be more than pleased with the investment. Your money sent back if you are dissatisfied. "Stamps taken."
Mohawk Remedy Co.,
Rome, N. Y.

Read the News Review.

YOU GOT IT, ALL YOU ASKED FOR

[From the Colorado Springs Gazette.]

To the people of the United States, greeting:

Four years ago—

You demanded work for your idle sons.

You got it. You never had so many people employed as now.

You wanted your idle capital to be employed.

You got it.

You wanted to see the army of tramps mustered out.

They are gone.

You wanted your soup houses closed.

They are closed.

You wanted to get rid of the receivers of your railways and banks.

They are gone.

You wanted to see the smoke coming from the stacks of your smelters, mills and factories.

It came. Many have since been kicking about the smoke nuisance.

You wanted the savings bank deposits to increase.

Never so large in your history as at present.

You wanted to see interest rates decrease that your people could borrow more cheaply wherewith to develop your resources.

You got it. Interest has never been so low as now.

You demanded more money. The circulation must be increased per capita.

You got it. It has increased with

marvelous rapidity for four years.

You demanded that one dollar be just as good as another.

You got it. That is the kind we have now, and you can get all the silver or paper you want at any bank.

You demanded the markets of the world for your surplus products and goods.

You got it. Got it so suddenly it almost dazzled you.

You wanted us to stop borrowing money in Europe.

We stopped it, and Europe is now borrowing money from us.

You wanted the government to collect every dollar of the Pacific railroad debt, instead of a portion, as Mr. Cleveland proposed.

Mr. McKinley made them pay every cent, principal and interest.

You wanted Cuba liberated.

It is done.

You wanted the rights of our people maintained at home and abroad.

It has been done.

What you really wanted the worse was what Mr. McKinley promised:

"An honest dollar and a chance to earn it."

You got both. Not from the Bryanites, but it was none the less acceptable to the man behind the dinner bucket.

If you want more things of this sort you can get them from the same source.

Yours devotedly,

AMMI PETTIGREW.

BRYAN AS AN ARTFUL DODGER

He Wanted More Federal Power to Regulate but Not to Destroy, the "Trusts."

SOMERSAULT ON THE "TRUSTS"

Backs Out Completely When Republicans Propose an "Anti-trust" Amendment.

WHAT HE SAID A YEAR AGO

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, Ye wretched sinner lie."

These words were used by William Jennings Bryan in his remarks before the Chicago conference on trusts on Sept. 16, 1899. They are as applicable to the present story as when he quoted them.

Few instances of artful dodging by men high in politics equal Bryan's flop on the trust question. A little over a year ago he attended the Chicago conference on trusts. On Sept. 16, 1899, he made a speech. It is printed in full in the official record of the debates published by the Civic Federation of Chicago, pages 572-576.

"Now this is a conference. We have not met here to destroy the trusts."

So said Mr. Bryan in the course of his speech on September 16. Assuredly so. There was nothing in Mr. Bryan's speech which looked toward destroying all trusts.

He merely proposed regulation. With that end in view he advocated substantially the same policy that was proposed in congress a few months later by a Republican, to-wit: Strengthening the federal power over trusts. He said:

"The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing to get two-thirds of both houses to favor such an amendment. That is true; it is a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts they can control two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the states. But what is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing?"

The principal change desired by Bryan at that time was presented by him in these terms:

"That the federal government has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions as congress may think necessary upon every corporation which does business outside of the state in which it was organized."

No destruction there.

Mr. Bryan said later:

"I am not sure that the constitution would prohibit such an act of congress as I suggest."

Not certain even as to the power to regulate.

The Republicans, however, were sure that there was no such authority in the constitution, and that without it no effective law could be passed. They proposed, therefore, to amend the constitution that the precise thing pretendedly favored by Mr. Bryan might be done, not in an uncertain or doubtful way, with everything unsettled until a case could be carried to the supreme court, but by building on a solid basis from the beginning. Then the Bryanites in congress cast an almost solid vote against the Republican proposition and defeated it. And ever since then Bryan has wriggled and twisted and tried, by loud general clamor about trusts, to get away from his own record.

But he cannot squirm away from it. William Jennings Bryan must toast on the spit of his own contriving. Never was a man more flagrantly inconsistent than Bryan has been on the trust question. He does not eat his own words; he bolts them whole without

even trying to chew them. Of a truth it may be said:

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, The wretched sinner lies."

A COMPARISON.

THE FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO READ THIS ARTICLE.

And After They Have Thought It Over Then Ask Themselves, "How Shall I Vote This Fall?"

Am I Republican, Democrat or Populist?

Let me reason with myself—and you.

Suppose, for a moment, I am a farmer, and I own or rent land. Five years ago I farmed 160 acres out west. Times were bad, crops were poor, my wheat brought only 40 cents a bushel at the farm, and my corn only 18 cents. It was cheaper to burn corn in the stove than to buy wood or coal. I saved enough wheat for seed, and sold the rest, but did not get enough to pay the storekeeper what I owed him, and could get no more credit. I owed a big payment on my farm machinery. Thank heaven, the agent of the harvest company extended the time on my note for another year. That saved my home and the lives of myself and family.

That was under Cleveland's Democratic administration.

Four years ago McKinley was nominated for president. It was a happy omen for the tillers of the soil all over the country.

In 1896 my crops were good. My wheat and corn, cattle and hogs brought good prices.

I paid off the storekeeper, settled with the harvest company, took up the mortgage on the homestead and commenced to live.

Another year and three more years have gone by, and I am still prosperous. So prosperous, in fact, that I have almost forgotten the hard times before William McKinley came to be president of the greatest republic in the world. But I have not forgotten that I have a piano in the house, that two boys have been fitted for college, that my wife and daughters are well dressed, and that the old man himself is taking life mighty easy.

Prosperity has increased the size of my waistband, and I guess I am just good enough Republican to vote once more for Major McKinley. What say you?

NAME YOUR TRUSTS.

This Sends Out a Ringing Defiance in the Face of William Jennings Bryan.

One of the most observant students of industrial history in this country today thus addresses William Jennings Bryan and bids him defiance. The "Calamity Howler" is surely getting in deep water:

"This particular form of organization has only been adopted in a few cases: Standard Oil, sugar, whisky and less than a half dozen others. Through public criticism, special legislation and other causes all these trusts have been dissolved and reorganized as simple stock corporations, so that as a matter of fact, and here we ask Mr. Bryan to take notice, not a single 'trust' remains.

"If Mr. Bryan or any of his followers think there is a trust still in existence, let them point it out, tell where it is and where it was organized. Unless they can put their finger on at least one trust, they in all decency should stop talking. Strictly speaking then, the campaign against trusts is just wind, it is a campaign against a man of straw; but in reality the so-called war on trusts is a war on corporations, pure and simple. Mr. Bryan has a perfect right to wage war against corporations, but he should be honest about it and frankly declare his real purpose."

Hear McCall at Wigwam.

This week a special sale of Ingrain

Art Squares

all sizes and prices from \$1.50 each up.

Just what you need to make your floors warmer this winter.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

PRESIDENT HAS RECOGNIZED LABOR

McKinley Gave More Appointments to Wage Earners Than All His Predecessors.

A PARTIAL LIST GIVEN

It Contains the Names of Some of the Most Prominent Labor Leaders

IN ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE

President McKinley has recognized labor in appointments more than all his predecessors combined. The following are some of his appointments:

Peter B. Laird, stone cutter and member of local assembly 1563 of the Knights of Labor, Brooklyn, New York—commissioner of immigration at Quebec, Canada. Appointed 1897.

David Healy, journalist, writer on labor topics for 15 years, ex-chairman of national executive board of the Knights of Labor—commissioner of immigration at Vancouver, B. C. Appointed 1899.

Cameron Miller, coal miner, secretary miners' union, Ohio—immigrant inspector. Appointed 1898.

Frank Sargent, grand master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—Appointed member of international com-

mission, but declined to serve owing to the desire of his organization to retain him as grand master.

M. D. Ratchford, coal miner, president United Mine Workers' of America—Appointed member of industrial commission 1898.

John L. Kennedy, printer, member of Typographical union. Appointed member of industrial committee, 1898.

John Farquhar, printer. Appointed member of the industrial commission, 1898.

Edwin C. Madden, locomotive engineer, member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Appointed third assistant postmaster general, 1898.

W. G. Edens, railroad brakeman, member of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Appointed superintendent of free delivery, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Litchman, shoemaker, ex-grand secretary Knights of St. Crispin, ex-general secretary of the Knights of Labor. Appointed member of industrial commission, 1900.

John Thomas, coal miner. Appointed immigrant inspector in territory opposite Buffalo, in Canada, in 1898.

Robert Watchorn, advanced from immigrant inspector to special supervisor immigrant inspector, 1899.

Adolph J. You, locomotive engineer, member grievance committee B. of L. E.—Special immigrant inspector, Puget Sound district. Appointed 1899.

Robert D. Layton, axe-maker, member of the axe-makers' union, ex-grand secretary of the Knights of Labor—Special immigrant inspector. Appointed 1898.

T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration, appointed 1897. Was initiated into the machinists' and blacksmiths' union in 1870, and remained a member until the dissolu-

tion of the organization in 1877. He became a member of the Knights of Labor in 1874, and is still a member. Was a member of the Industrial Brotherhood from 1874 to the dissolution of the organization in 1878; is an honorary member of 17 different labor organizations in as many states.

This list, and it falls far short of being complete, shows that President McKinley has given more appointments to labor than all of his predecessors since the foundation stone of the government was laid.

Water Consumer's Notice.

All Water Rents are due and payable semi-annually, April and October of each year, at the Water Works office, 144 Fourth street. October rent is due. Ten per cent saved if paid during October.

J. W. GIPNER,
Secretary.

You are wanted at the Wigwam Thursday.

—Baggage Agent F. B. Smith, wife and daughter today attended the funeral of an aunt of Mr. Smith near Salineville.

GRAND
Republican Rally
—at the—
Wigwam,
Fifth Street,
Thursday evening,
October 18.

The
Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
Congressman of Massachusetts.
Mr. McCall will make only this one speech in Ohio.
Everybody Cordially Invited.

Rupture or Hernia Cured

No operations or injections, no pain or discomfort in any way, no steel springs or iron frames, no wooden, ivory or hard rubber belts, cups, punches or plugs used. Not the LEAST DISTRESS or annoyance.

Our Outfit for the CURE OF RUPTURE OR HERNIA is made of fine soft materials, such as felt, velvet, chamols skins and elastic webs. It fits like a glove and can harm you no more. IT HOLDS your intestines back in their natural position and the wound WILL HEAL like any other wound when it has a chance. THE ONLY WAY to CURE is to hold the intestines in or back all the time, until the wound becomes grown together. Your Rupture CAN NOT BE CURED in any other way. We have had 25 years constant and hard experience in treating RUPTURES and this OUTFIT is the RE-SULT. Men, women and children made COMFORTABLE by using this OUTFIT.

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AMMI PETTIGREW.

BRYAN VISITS GOTHAM

Big Crowds Heard the Colonel In New York.

THREE GREAT MEETINGS HELD.

Crowds Cared Little to Hear Other Speakers — Elegant Dinner — Rev. Sommers Gave Nebraskan Gold-Headed Cane, In Behalf of Church Fair.

New York, Oct. 17.—Wm. J. Bryan was accorded a series of ovations on his visit to New York.

As the train bearing him steamed into the annex of the Grand Central depot that part of the immense building was packed with a waiting multitude.

Colonel Bryan was driven to the Hoffman house in an open carriage, in which he sat next to Richard Croker, and, with uncovered head, bowed and smiled to the thousands which cheered him. Forty-second street presented an animated scene. From Lexington avenue on one side to Sixth avenue on the other the sidewalks were lined with the populace.

Dinner in Nebraskan's Honor.

Later there was a dinner at the Hoffman house in honor of Colonel Bryan. It was held in the Salon Louis Quinze. Fifty covers were laid, an increase from what was first intended. The room was beautifully decorated with laurel leaves, palms and evergreens. Colonel Bryan's portrait, framed in a silk American flag, was just behind the chair reserved for Mayor Van Wyck, the presiding officer. It was discovered previously that the decorator had in arranging the portrait of Colonel Bryan intertwined the Filipino and American colors about the picture. This was believed to be an error, and at dinnertime the colors of Aguinaldo were conspicuously absent.

Bryan Would Not Drink Wine.

Fifteen persons sat at the table reserved for the guest of honor and more distinguished persons. The remaining guests sat at smaller tables. All the tables were decorated with flowers, roses predominating. The service was the best the house could provide, linens of the most costly sort, the heaviest plate, cut glass and the best of china. Although Colonel Bryan did not drink his wine, glasses were provided just as for the other guests.

Mayor Van Wyck sat in an inlaid chair brought from Arabia. On either side of him, two and two, were special chairs on which sat Colonel Bryan, Mr. Croker, Adlai E. Stevenson and William R. Hearst.

When all were seated, Colonel Bryan was between Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. The other guests at the main table were: In the chair, Robert A. Van Wyck, on his right William J. Bryan, Richard Croker, John B. Stanchfield, William J. Stone, William F. Mackay, Edward M. Shepard, John W. Keller. On the mayor's left were Adlai E. Stevenson, William R. Hearst, Webster Davis, John D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, John De Witt Warner and George M. Van Hoesen. At each plate was placed a souvenir program, bound in heavy dark paper, with the name of each guest in gold lettering on the cover. The menu was on cards, plain except for a portrait of Colonel Bryan above and the American flag in colors to the right.

\$12 a Plate, Wine Extra.

The much-disputed cost of the dinner was settled by the Hoffman house manager, who said that the cost was \$12 per plate, exclusive of the wines. Soon after the dinner was over the party got into carriages and was driven to Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden was crowded before the opening of the meeting. As the face of Mr. Croker, behind which appeared Colonel Bryan's was seen, the crowd burst forth in one great prolonged yell. Everyone stood tip-toe on his seat and the garden was a sea of waving flags. As Colonel Bryan, escorted by Mr. Croker, mounted the speaker's stand the cheering was continuous. The two climbed the stairs and made their way to the front, followed by the reception committee. Colonel Bryan and Mr. Croker frequently responded to the cheering by bowing to the vast audience, and the faces of both were wreathed with smiles.

Just behind the two as they mounted the platform Mayor Van Wyck escorted Edward M. Shepard, who acted as chairman of the meeting. The cheering continued, now dying down, now being renewed with increased vigor. It continued for about five minutes, not abating when Colonel Bryan arose to his feet and raised his hand. Mr. Croker pulled him back into his seat. The cheering went on. Then Mr. Croker arose, hesitated a moment

then raised his hand for silence.

Instead of ceasing the crowd broke forth louder than ever. Do what he could, Mr. Croker could not silence the crowd. After nearly 15 minutes of cheering, the applause began to decrease. Mingled cheers and hisses, the latter for silence, lasted a minute longer.

"Three cheers for our next president," brought out a final cheer, but an effort to repeat it was drowned in cries of "Put him out."

Great Enthusiasm Was Manifested.

The enthusiasm nearly carried the crowd away. The throng at the Madison avenue end of the garden jammed down the aisles and the 60 odd policemen at that point had to do sincere battle with the crowd to keep it under control. When quiet was restored, Mr. Croker arose, took Mr. Shepard by the hand and introduced him to the audience as chairman of the meeting. Before Mr. Shepard could get into the subject of "Imperialism," to which most of his address was devoted, the crowd got so impatient to hear Colonel Bryan that Mr. Shepard could not proceed. He suddenly stopped and introduced President Guggenheimer, of the council, who offered the formal resolutions of the evening. These welcomed Colonel Bryan and Mr. Stevenson to New York, approved the Kansas City platform, opposed imperialism protested against an enormous standing army as a menace to the republic, praised the volunteer army as being sufficient in emergency, opposed entangling foreign alliances, sympathized with the Boers, denounced trusts, pledged the party to bring back to the people constitutional government, and charged the Republicans with having raised a gigantic corruption fund to debauch the suffrage. The resolutions were cheered, though they could not be heard for the shouts for Bryan, and Mr. Shepard at once introduced the latter in a few short sentences. Colonel Bryan stepped to the railing about the stand as the throng broke afresh into cheers. He raised his hand for silence, but the cheers did not subside. Colonel Bryan was dressed simply in the black suit, with a short sack coat.

"Three cheers for our next president," came up from the audience, Colonel Bryan raising his hand in deprecation. The crowd was about to become quiet when, with a boom and a flash of fire, a flashlight bomb went off in the corner of the room. Women shrieked and the crowd yelled, not knowing what it all was. There was great excitement and disorder for a moment and calls for the police. A dozen policemen rushed to the spot where the man sat who had fired the bomb, grabbed him and hustled him and his camera out into the aisle and out of the garden.

Colonel Bryan had stood quietly at the rail on the platform. There was another attempt to renew the cheering, but hisses greeted it, and Colonel Bryan commenced speaking. The crowd began to thin out when Stevenson began to speak and paid no particular attention to him and other speakers, among them Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and Webster Davis. Colonel Bryan was driven to the open-air stand at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, where a crowd that may have numbered 20,000 had gathered. Mr. Bryan made a brief speech. The Nebraskan was then driven through streets lined by cheering thousands to Tammany hall, where he spoke to a large crowd. Others also spoke. Mr. Bryan then went to Cooper Union, where he spoke to a big crowd. Others also spoke.

Crowd Wild Over Bryan.

When Mr. Bryan and his party came out

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

SUGAR

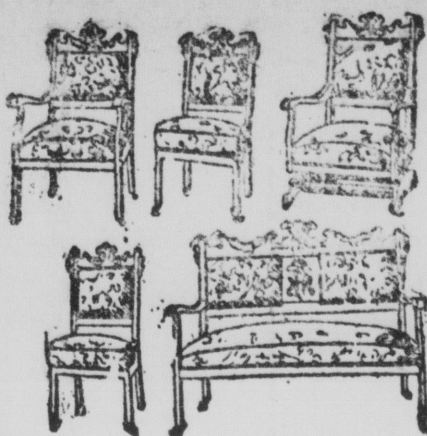
Down, Down,
AWAY DOWN.

Price List:

Granulated Sugar.....16½ lbs for \$1
Standard A "17½ " " \$1
Light Brown "18½ " " \$1
Mason Quart Jars.....per dozen 55c
Mason Pint Jars....." " 50c
Large Lemons....." " 15c
Covered Jellies ½ pint....." " 25c
Finished Tumblers ½ pint " " 25c
Extra Caps and Rings....." " 25c
Extra Rings....." " 5c
Hand-made Tin Cans....." " 40c
Crystal Sealing Wax.....2 pkgs. 5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can follow



The best way to fit up

A PARLOR

is to have a Suit for a nucleus and fill out with odd pieces.

We're showing a nice suit in our large window.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE
CASH OR CREDIT

or Cooper Union the crowd seemed to go crazy. It was the most dangerous outlook of the evening, and it seemed as if scores were to be trampled under foot. Repeatedly the police charged to get Colonel Bryan's carriage through, but every time the crowd came back. Night sticks were finally drawn, and a lane opened long enough to let the Bryan carriage into Irving place. Through that street it went on the dash and up Broadway. Several hundred persons ran in pursuit and kept right after the carriage and escort to Union square, while hundreds were on the curb. Toward Madison square the crowd tired and most of them dropped out, but an immense crowd was in front of the Hoffman house to meet Colonel Bryan when he got out of his carriage.

He was taken to his suite of rooms at once. There he received the national and state and local committees and was finally turned over to Chairman Frank Campbell, of the state committee, for his four-day trip, which began today, through this state.

COAL OPERATORS MET.

Two Secret Sessions of Representatives of Various Coal Carrying Railroads.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—A secret conference was held in the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company between representatives of various coal carrying railroads and a number of individual operators. The participants were pledged to secrecy as to the object of the consultation, and nothing could be learned of what had transpired. There is to be another session today.

After the consultation, George F. Baer, remarked in a general way that it might be some days before a settlement of the strike is reached.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 17.—Frank Pardee, manager of the Calvin Pardee & Co. colliery at Cranberry, denied that he asked Governor Stone to send troops into Luzerne county, but said he and Governor Stone had talked on the advisability of having soldiers in this region. It is Mr. Pardee's belief that if troops were stationed here it would have considerable effect in the way of keeping the peace and preventing marches. Mr. Pardee added that the governor told him he would refer the matter to Brigadier General Gobin who is now on duty in Schuylkill county. President Mitchell said he had no communication or even an intimation that the operators would accept the proposition made by the convention. The strikers who marched to the Panther Creek valley were by the convention. The strikers who turned. Their mission failed because the troops turned them back. The strikers succeeded in closing the Nesquehoning colliery.

CAPTAIN SHIELDS' CASUALTIES.

List of Killed and Wounded Sent by General MacArthur.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Following is General MacArthur's casualty list in Captain Shields' command, which was captured on the island of Marinduque: Killed—Sept. 13, Co. F, 20th regiment, U. S. V. L. William Andrews, Elmore E. Murraay, Edwin Niles; Sept. 14, Frank Weighand.

Wounded—Sept. 13, Captain Devoreaux Shields, neck, mouth and shoulder, serious; Liown S. Colvin, hip, slight; Robert D. Jackson, cheek, slight; Toliven G. Johnson, head, slight, arm, serious; Juan B. Poole, head, slight; John Chew, head, wrist, slight, shoulder, serious.

IN HIS DAUGHTER'S PRESENCE.

Thomas F. Lane, Well Connected Washington Man, Committed Suicide.

Washington, Oct. 17. — Thomas F. Lane, son-in-law of ex-Senator Blackburn, committed suicide at his home here by shooting himself in the presence of his little daughter, while his wife was resting on a couch in an adjoining room. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Lane was the American representative of the London ordnance firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim. He had been in ill-health for some time.

Captain Shields Was Ambushed.

Manila, Oct. 17.—Details received here show that Captain Shields and party were ambushed and surrendered through a misunderstanding among themselves. General Ware so arranged his troops that the rebels finally surrounded the prisoners.

All the news in the News Review.



Has an excellent corps of teachers, each a specialist in his line. Individual Instruction in all branches. ACTUAL BUSINESS Bookkeeping Banking, Corporation, etc.; Shorthand, Typewriting, (Touch System) Penmanship and Common Branches. Enter at the opening of the term, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. WEAVER, M. S.,
President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.,
Secretary and Business Manager.



Ladies' Winter Weight Shoes.

Inexpensive but pretty, heavy soled Shoes, excellently made from smooth, well finished kid skins, neat and stylish. Pat. Leather and kid tips. Such is our \$2.50 Shoe for Ladies.

Every Pair Guaranteed. See Them In Our Window.

THE HEISLER-BENCE SHOE CO

DIAMOND

E. L. O.

The Sleepless Shoe Firm.

WANTED.

WANTED—An unfurnished room, centrally located. Address "W. H.," post-office.

WANTED—First-class plumbers. Geo. Sands, Builders Exchange, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Mrs. E. H. Sebring, 276 Sixth street.

AGENTS WANTED—For "Galveston: The Horrors of a Stricken City," by Murat Halstead—a fearful tale of a beautiful city swept into the sea. Demand enormous. Splendid book. Only \$1.50. Agents selling from 10 to 100 daily, and clearing from \$6 to \$75 daily. A bonanza for agents. Only endorsed book. Freight paid. Credit given. Outfits free. Send six two-cent stamps for postage. Big commissions. Send for outfit and territory today. The Dominion Company, Department, A, Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four-room house with basement, situated on Calcutta road, near residence of J. T. Smith. Inquire at Anderson's dairy or P. O. box 371.

LOST.

LOST—A gentleman's heavy gold ring containing the monogram, "E. G." The ring was lost in the opera house on Monday night and finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at Larkins' drug store.

LOST OR STOLEN—A lemon and white Pointer dog of medium size. A suitable reward will be given by returning same to I. N. Crable, 273 East Market street.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

East Liverpool, O., Oct. 3, 1900. State of Ohio, County of Columbiana. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrators of the estate of Geo. C. Morton, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will make payment to John H. Norton, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment to the same party.

CHAS. H. MURPHY,
JOHN H. MORTON.

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Mayor Van Wyck sat in an inlaid chair brought from Arabia. On either side of him, two and two, were special chairs on which sat Colonel Bryan, Mr. Croker, Adlai E. Stevenson and William R. Hearst.

When all were seated, Colonel Bryan was between Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. The other guests at the main table were: In the chair, Robert A. Van Wyck, on his right William J. Bryan, Richard Croker, John B. Stanchfield, William J. Stone, William F. Mackay, Edward M. Shepard, John W. Keller. On the mayor's left were Adlai E. Stevenson, William R. Hearst, Webster Davis, John D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, John De Witt Warner and George M. Van Hoesen. At each plate was placed a souvenir program, bound in heavy dark paper, with the name of each guest in gold lettering on the cover. The menu was on cards, plain except for a portrait of Colonel Bryan above and the American flag in colors to the right.

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Just behind the two as they mounted the platform Mayor Van Wyck escorted Edward M. Shepard, who acted as chairman of the meeting. The cheering continued, now dying down, now being renewed with increased vigor. It continued for about five minutes, not abating when Colonel Bryan arose to his feet and raised his hand. Mr. Croker pulled him back into his seat. The cheering went on. Then Mr. Croker arose, hesitated a moment,

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SUGAR

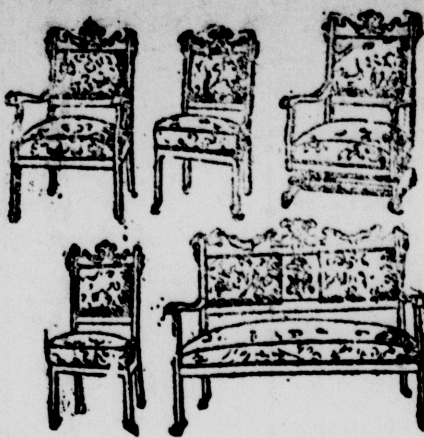
Down, Down,
AWAY DOWN.

Price List:

Granulated Sugar.....	16½ lbs for \$1
Standard A "	17½ " " \$1
Light Brown "	18½ " " \$1
Mason Quart Jars.....	per dozen 55c
Mason Pint Jars.....	" " 50c
Large Lemons.....	" " 15c
Covered Jellies ½ pint.....	" " 25c
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We lead; let those who can follow



The best way to fit up

A PARLOR

is to have a Suit for a nucleus and fill out with odd pieces.

We're showing a nice suit in our large window.

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Thomas F. Lane, Well Connected Washington Man, Committed Suicide.

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F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.

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Ladies' Winter Weight Shoes.

Inexpensive but pretty, heavy soled Shoes, excellently made from smooth, well finished kid skins, neat and stylish. Pat. Leather and kid tips. Such is our \$2.50 Shoe for Ladies.

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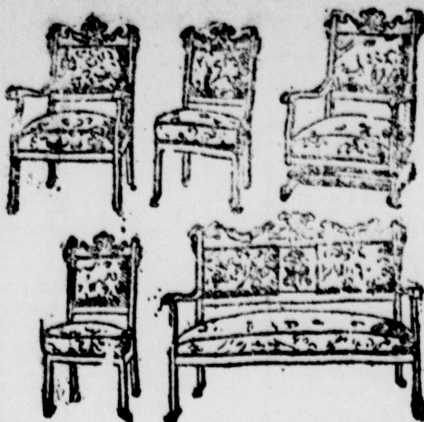
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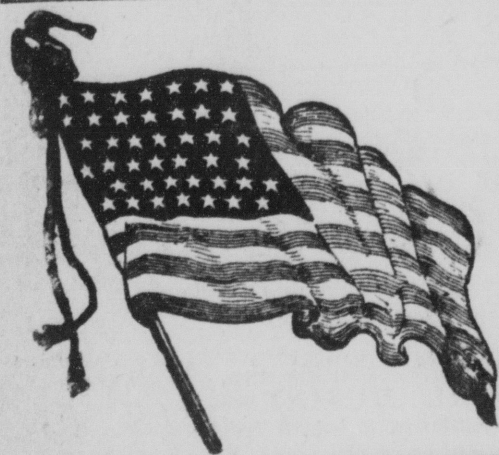
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York

STATE.

Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.
Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.
Wood Commissioner,
JOE. E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.
School Commissioner,
L. D. BONEBRAKE,
of Knox.
Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.

Congress.

ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES.
Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.
County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE.
Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16, 1896.

TELLING TRUTHS.

Hon. Ed L. Hamilton, of Michigan, says: "There are many asses in gold harness." "There is much vacuity trimmed with lace."

DON'T WORRY.

Exercise God-given courage and pluck; and, trusting the Master, do your very best with the talent given you. It don't pay to worry.

M'KINLEY AND LABOR.

Read, in another column in today's News Review, the appointments President William McKinley has made in favor of labor and labor leaders.

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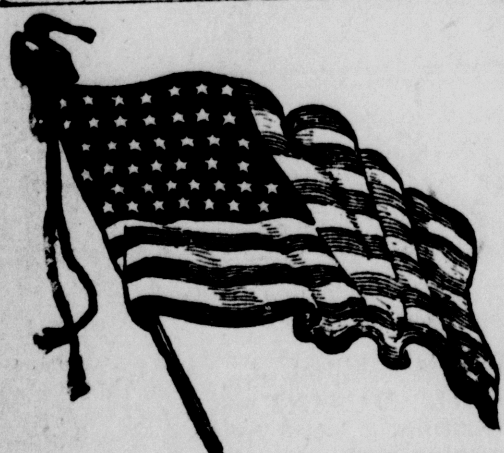
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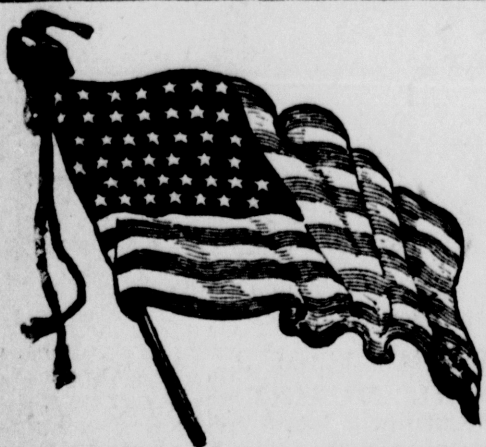
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We deem it our duty to those who have been favorably impressed with the fine quality and high reputation of the "Sohmer Piano" to warn them against the possibility of an imposition by unscrupulous dealers or agents. Every genuine "Sohmer Piano" has the above Trade Mark stamped upon the sounding board.

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SUBURBAN NEWS.

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He Took About an Ounce of Laudanum, but Physicians Saved His Life.

ALL THE NEWS OF SOUTHSIDE

William Severs, who resides at the mouth of Middle run, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his life yesterday afternoon.

Severs had been in East Liverpool and secured a bottle of laudanum at one store and a box of rough on rats at another. He arrived home about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and after entering the house he displayed the bottle, and turning to his wife, said: "Mother I have got something that will fix me." She attempted to take it from him, but he would not give it up. He afterwards asked her for something to eat and she put up a lunch for him. She then went to the home of her daughter on an errand and told him where she was going. He asked her not to leave him, but she went, not thinking that he had any intention of taking poison.

She was gone about 45 minutes and when she returned she found him sitting on a chair by the table where he had been eating his lunch. His head was on the table and he was perspiring profusely. He was speechless, but she could tell by his actions that he was in great pain.

Mrs. Severs at once sent her daughter, Mrs. Delila Oliver, for Dr. Lewis, who made his way to the scene with all possible haste. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock when the physician arrived.

He found the man in a very bad condition, having taken about an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Hobbs arrived about 5 o'clock and the two physicians worked until about 11 o'clock last night before Severs was out of danger.

The fact that Severs has not been in good health lately is ascribed as the cause for his action.

THEY DIDN'T WAIT.

STARTED TO MOVE BEFORE APPEAL BOND COULD BE FILED.

The Whole Goppert Family Appeared on the Scene and a New Case Has Been Filed.

When the notice of appeal was given at the conclusion of the Goppert litigation yesterday it had been agreed, according to the understanding of the defense, that they were to have until Wednesday in which to file an appeal bond of \$200.

The plaintiff, however, had decided upon a course of action, and accordingly yesterday afternoon, in company with her brother, Fred Pfeifer, came to John Rinehart's and hired a wagon. Shortly after dark, and while all the Gopperts were in the city, the wagon was driven up to the house, and despite the protests of Clara Grim and her little brother, Freddie, who had been left in charge of the house, start-

ed to move out the furniture in dispute.

The Grim boy, who is but 11 years of age, hastened to the river and taking a skiff hastened to this side of the river to inform his relatives of the occurrence.

No time was lost by the Gopperts in getting to Chester, and when they arrived were met by Constable Robert Allison, who had authorized the taking away of the goods.

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Motorman Tom Smith is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Miss Inez Wilson has returned to her home at Martin's Ferry after spending the summer the guest of her brother, W. L. Wilson.

Mrs. W. L. Wilson returned yesterday from a trip to Pittsburgh.

Squire Carman and William Thompson are in Calcutta today on business.

Potters' sponges. E. E. Pharmacy.

Miss Elizabeth Barrett, accompanied by her friend, Miss Ella Duffy, of Cleveland, are spending the day in Pittsburgh.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer,

Second Floor Grand Building, Corner Sixth and Washington,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

LIST NO. 6.

Call at office for previous lists.

Market Street—N. E. corner of Public Square—Old brick house with lot 35 ft. on Market Street and 60 ft. deep. Will sell at low price.

Laural Avenue, Bradshaw Add.—10-room house in good repair, suitable for two families. Lot 30x100. Price \$2,000.

Riverside Park, Atens Add.—8-room 2-story, slate roof, frame dwelling containing cellar, pantry, furnished bath room, hot and cold water furnace, hall upstairs and down. A good frame 2-story barn. Lot 60x130. An elegant view of river and a very pleasant place to live. Price \$2,800.

Globe and Oakland Streets, Oakland Add.—Lots No. 4507, \$300; 4508 (corner lot, \$375. Each lot is 30x100.

Avondale and Oak Streets—7-room 2 and 1-story frame, slate roof house. Lot 40x100 ft. Avondale street graded and paved. Price \$1,100.

Sugar Street—5-room frame, slate roof house with pantry and cellar, gas and city water. Sewer ready to connect. Lot fronts on Sugar Street 30 ft. and extends back to Elm Street. Price upon inquiry.

High Street, East End—2-story frame, slate roof house in good condition, containing 6 rooms, furnace, gas, pantry and cellar; and a good 4-room house, both situated on one lot. Brings \$21 monthly as rent. Price \$2,250.

Martin Street, East End—5-room 2-story house with furnace, shop and outbuildings. Full sized lot. Price \$1,575.

Pallisy Street, East End—Vacant lot 35x125. Nice, level, well lying lot. Price \$325.

Klondyke—Vacant lot (corner). Price \$200.

Calhoun Add., near loop, East End—5-room 2-story, new frame house with good cellar, heated by furnace. Good spring water. Lot 40x100. Price \$1,450.

Avondale Street—5-room 2-story house, good cellar, paved street, small stable on rear of lot; fronts 45 feet on Avondale Street, extending back 100 feet to Oak Street. Price \$1,700.

Sixth Street—3-story brick business and dwelling house, containing 2 store rooms and entrance to second floor on grade floor; 6 dwelling rooms and hall on second floor, and 6 dwelling rooms and hall on third floor. There is a fair stable on alley in rear. The lot fronts 30 feet on Sixth Street and extends back 130 feet to Center alley. Yields 10 per cent net as an investment. Price upon inquiry.

Trentvale Street, near stone bridge—6-room house with large lot. Price \$1,575.

Shadyside Avenue, West End—6-room 2-story house with good cellar, peach, apple, cherry and other trees on lot. Lot fronts 100 feet, extending back 136 feet. Price \$1,000.

Cor. Pallisy and Globe Sts., East End—7 room 2-story new dwelling with nice lawn and convenient arrangements; lot 40x140 feet. Price \$1,000.

Taylor and Croxall Add., Helena, E. E.—6-room cottage, grape arbor, barn and outbuildings. Lot 30x140. Price \$1,650.

Pallisy St., E. E., Helena—Well lying vacant lot 45x125. Price \$375. One vacant lot, No. 1316. Price \$400.

Pleasant Heights—3-room, new house, good well of water; lot 40x100. Price \$650.

Pleasant Heights—6-room 2-story slate roof dwelling. Good barn. Price \$1,650.

First Avenue, E. E.—Near laundry; store room and dwelling of 6 rooms, water and gas, good cellar, nice location, brings \$40 monthly as rent. Large lot of ground. Price \$3,500.

West Market St.—5-room 2-story modern house, containing 5 rooms, vestibule, hall upstairs and down; gas, hot and cold water, furnace, cellar, etc., a modern dwelling. Lot fronts on W. Market St. and extends back to Woodlawn Avenue. Price upon inquiry.

Grant St.—New 2-story, slate roof, double frame dwelling with 5 rooms on each side. Brings a good rental. Everything new and in first-class order. Lot 40x100. Two families may buy this property, each owning one-half. It is also a good investment. See us for price.

Pennsylvania Ave.—Opp. Columbian Park—5-room 1½ story house with slate roof. Lot fronts 35 feet on Pennsylvania Ave. Price upon inquiry.

McCullough Street, Calhoun's Add., opposite "Loop"—5-room 2-story slate roof, new dwelling; good water. Lot 40x120. Price \$1,250.

Fairview Lane and Lisbon St.—4-room cottage. Lot 40x110, fronting on both streets. Price \$1,200.

Virginia Ave., near Second Presbyterian church—2 vacant lots fronting 35 each on Virginia Ave. Inquire for price.

Ohio Avenue, fronting river and St. car line—A corner lot. Price \$525, and inside lot, price \$475.

Riverview St., McKinnon's Add., not far from McKinnon's homestead—Vacant lot on grade, 40x100. Price \$425.

Spring St.—4-room cottage with lot 40x45; streets paved and grade established. Price \$1,050.

Grant St.—Vacant lot; 30x100; good location. Price \$700.

Grant St.—4-room cottage; street paved and graded. Price \$1,400.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E., near Chambers' store—Vacant lot 40x100. Price \$500.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E.—4-room 2-story house. Lot 40x100. Price \$1,175.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E.—5-room house; lot 30x100, opposite Chambers' store. Price \$1,300.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E.—Above Anderson's residence—4-room new house. Paved sidewalk, nice lying lot. Price \$1,600.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Poland, of Washington, Pa., who have been the guests of their son, F. W. Poland, for five weeks, will return to their home tomorrow.

LOST—Forty-five dollars; between the Potters' Building & Savings company and Grant street. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office.

IN M'KINLEY'S STATE.

Great Demonstration Accorded Roosevelt.

THOUSANDS WERE IN COLUMBUS.

The Governor the Recipient of Great Ovals—Spoke to an Enormous Audience and as Great a Crowd Was on the Outside, Unable to Gain Admission.

Columbus, O., Oct. 17. — Not once since the great Blaine demonstration in 1886 has this city been so crowded with visitors as it was on the occasion of the visit here of Governor Roosevelt. Every hotel was full and thousands of those who came to hear or see the governor who were being cared for at the homes of residents of Columbus. Ten speeches made to large audiences since leaving Cincinnati had not impaired the governor's vocal organs nor did he show any evidence of fatigue when he was introduced at the Auditorium. An impatient throng had been awaiting him nearly two hours.

After the Roosevelt special arrived for about two hours the governor rode in a brilliantly illuminated electric car in a great parade through the principal streets of the city. The parade was more than two hours passing a given point, and its course was marked by a blaze of colored fire, rockets, firing of cannon and bursting of bombs.

When he strode across the platform the governor was greeted with a roar of applause, yet he looked upon a smaller number of persons than composed the crowd that had been unable to find standing room in the building. Remarking his brown rough rider hat, he bowed his acknowledgments to the audience as he took his seat between Governor Nash and Emmett Tompkins, the chairman. Before the governor was introduced, the famous Columbus Republican Glee club, which has a membership of nearly 100, and which was organized during the first Grant campaign, sang a parody on "I'd Like to Leave My Happy Home for You." On the speakers' stand was a picture of General Lawton, and the soldier's assertion that if he were to fall in the Philippines, he might as well die from a shot from one of his own men as a Filipino bullet.

When Governor Roosevelt arose to speak he was given such an enthusiastic greeting that for five minutes he could not make his voice heard in his endeavor to restore order. He said in part:

"Mr. Bryan has been advocating a course in the Philippines that would stain indelibly with the stain of shame our national history. Now, I ask you in considering Mr. Bryan's promises to remember two or three facts—to remember who the Filipino insurgents are, for whom Mr. Bryan appeals by quoting the doctrine of consent by the governed. I ask you to remember two or three things in connection with this Filipino problem. In the first place, there are over 80 tribes in the Philippine Islands. Only two of these tribes are against us. The proposal of Mr. Bryan is that we should turn over the friendly Filipinos to those who have been shooting at our soldiers; that we should with incredible baseness desert the men who have been faithful to us and who have trusted in our good faith and turn them over to the wicked mercies of those who have been opposing us. He invokes the consent of the governed doctrine for the Filipino. I can only stigmatize that as insincere and hypocritical until he invokes the same doctrine for our fellow-Americans who are colored, in North Carolina.

"Today I have seen marching in the Grand Army column colored veterans as well as white veterans. At Santiago I saw the colored troopers of the cavalry and colored infantrymen under Lawton and Hawkins advancing up San Juan hill and the slopes of El Caney side by side with the white troopers and white infantrymen, and leaving behind them lines of their dead and wounded. They stood shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers under the flag in battle. Surely we have a right to ask that where they have dared and endured and died that they should be given the privileges of citizenship that we extend to any man of white color. We ask no special privilege; we ask equal rights for any man, black or white, if he shows himself entitled to those rights. A fair field, fair play, no favor, but justice. That's what we ask. Mr. Bryan does not raise his voice for these attributes—for these qualities here in America, but he turns and asks us to free a Tagal bandit who has been shooting at our troops, to free him by allowing him to murder, plunder and ravish at his own dark will in the islands that have fallen to us as the re-

sult of the war with Spain. Now, who are these Tagalos who are in insurrection against us? Mr. Bryan and his followers have been saying that they are the educated and civilized people of the islands. Now let me relate two or three instances of what they have done over there. In the first place, Aguinaldo, their leader—have you ever followed his career? The anti-imperialist called him at one time the George Washington of the Philippines. Now, just follow out what this George Washington did. He first of all started the insurrection. All right so far. Then he sold out to the Spaniards for \$400,000, part of it down and part of it to be paid him when he went to Hongkong. You can find the authority for that in the proceedings of the Spanish cortes and also in the book of M. Foreman, the English authority on the Philippines. He sold out in his struggle for alleged liberty for \$400,000 to the Spanish tyrant. That was not exactly like Benedict Arnold; but I don't want to be unjust to Arnold. With the money still in his pocket—the money of the Spaniards—Aguinaldo came over to the Philippine islands to fight with, or rather behind our troops, against the Spaniards who paid him. Benedict Arnold stayed bought, and Aguinaldo did not. But he had not finished yet. Within two months after coming over under our flag he was trying to join with the Spanish army against our troops. He changed sides four times within 12 months. Once he changed for money, and once he changed against the side that had paid him the money. His career is a career of infamy. And any man who would propose to turn over any islands, any population on the earth, to be ruled by a man like Aguinaldo, is guilty of a crime against humanity and civilization. A year ago last February the insurgent troops prepared to attack Manila. Manila had then surrendered to our army on his specific pledge that we would keep its people, its property and its churches unharmed and undamaged by the rebel Filipinos. We could not have given it up without breaking our pledged word. Mr. Bryan does not care for pledged words. He cares as little for the pledged word given to the Spaniards when we took Manila as to our pledged word to our creditors to pay them in full. I use strong language because I mean it. The Filipino army prepared to attack Manila, and one of Aguinaldo's cabinet, Sandino, issued a proclamation which was posted up all over, even in the city, and in that proclamation, which is given in full in the recent report of the secretary of war, he calls for an uprising of the Filipinos, and stated expressly that every foreigner, every man, woman and child not a Filipino, for he used the expression 'All foreigners who are not members of Filipino families should be put to death.'

"That was what Aguinaldo and his Tagals were fighting for when they tried to take Manila, and those are the men to whom Mr. Bryan and every other backer of the Kansas City platform has given aid and encouragement. How, have those Filipinos carried on the war? They have taken prisoners some of our people. Some of them have escape; some of them have been put to death; some of them have been tortured to death. Three soldiers of a Philippine regiment, whom Colonel Guild, my companion, who was a staff officer of Fitzhugh Lee in the Spanish war, knew personally and saw march by on their way to the Philippines. These three Massachusetts soldiers were captured and burned at the stake. Now that's what they do to our people—these Filipino bandits whom Bryan is abetting and encouraging to shoot at our men. That is their attitude toward us. Now, what is their attitude toward the other Filipinos? Turn to the report cabled over by our commission signed by Judge Taft, of Ohio. That report stated that the Filipino insurgents terrify the friendly natives; that they descend upon them and not merely plunder and murder them, but take them prisoners, pull out their tongues and break their limbs with rods of iron, stretch them naked on hot coals.

"Men of Ohio, if old Anthony Wayne had waited till he got the consent of the Indians before he fought the Battle of Fallen Timbers, Ohio would be an Indian hunting ground today. There were anti-imperialists in those days who did not wish to see it settled. "Thomas Jefferson, when he closed the Louisiana purchase afterward issued this order to the general in command, General Clarke: "In case peaceable possession is refused, then force must be used, not force with the consent of the governed—force—and if he inhabitants are armed and brought in opposition to us then force must be used. "This is in a letter of Sept. 14, 1803; I condense the quotation; and here is his idea of the way in which it is best to give liberty and self-government to countries that have not had it. You will find this on page 107, volume 10, of Jefferson's works: "I think it would be better for these

peoples to obtain freedom by degrees only, because they would by degrees bring light and information, and qualify them to take charge of themselves understandingly, with more certainty, if in the meantime under so much control as may keep them at peace with one another."

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Notable Buying in Union Pacific—Bond Market Showed Improvement.

New York, Oct. 17.—The stock market Tuesday demonstrated convincingly how large a short interest had been eliminated in the course of Monday's wholesale demand for stocks, and the supporting influence of this element deprived the bull people of a very effective source of strength. The campaign for the rise was by no means abandoned. On the contrary, very powerful and resourceful efforts were made toward continuing the upward movement of prices. The notable buying of the day was in Union Pacific, in which transfers of 1,000, 1,200 and even 3,000 share lots were frequently recorded on the tape. The closing was distinctly heavy, with prices below the best, and net losses in some important stocks while the striking net gains were confined to comparatively few cases. The sudden brightening in the money outlook by reason of Saturday's bank statement and the gold import movement gave the bulls an opportunity for a swift turn against their opponents. There was some weakness in People's Gas as a result of the proposition for municipal control of the selling price of the product, and some of the steel stocks gave evidence of depression. There were recessions in the anthracite coalers on the delay in the strike settlement.

The bond market showed a continuance of yesterday's improved conditions, prices generally advancing on an enlarged demand. Total sales, par value, \$2,170,000. U. S. refunding 2s and the old 4s advanced 1/8 per cent on the last call.

CIRCULAR FROM JONES AND HEARST.

Ask That Attempts to Intimidate Voters Be Reported to Them.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic national committee, and William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, issued the following circular:

"To the Democratic Clubs: "In the free exercise of the right of suffrage lies the safety of the republic. Every patriot, every honest man, is interested in preserving this right at all hazards. Will you, therefore, every man of you, please report promptly to one of us, every instance coming to your knowledge of any attempt to coerce or intimidate any voter, by any employer, whether a single person, a company, or corporation, and whether attempted by threat, by the pretense of orders received conditioned on the election of McKinley or otherwise. Every such offender deserves, like Cain, to be 'a fugitive and a vagabond' on the face of the earth, and the public ought to know who they are. James K. Jones, "William R. Hearst."

TOUR OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Speeches by Woolley and Others in New York State.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Prohibition train left Rochester over the Lehigh Valley road. The next stop was at Geneva, where an hour's meeting was held on the lawn of the Methodist parsonage.

John G. Woolley spoke 20 minutes to a fairly large audience. He was followed by William T. Wardwell, candidate for governor, and J. H. Durkee, chairman of the state committee.

At West Fayette, the next stop, Woolley, Wardwell and Samuel Dickie spoke to a number of persons at the depot. Mr. Woolley was presented with several fine baskets of fruit.

At Ithaca the party was received at the station by the local committee and the Ithaca band. A meeting was held in the city park. Speeches were made by Messrs. Woolley, Wardwell and Stewart to an enthusiastic crowd.

Football Fatality.

Saco, Me., Oct. 17.—Injuries received in a football game Monday resulted in the death yesterday of Ernest H. Townsend, 19 years old. Townsend was a member of the Saco team, and in a mixup he was knocked down with such force that the spine was injured so seriously as to result in his death.

The Smith Family.

The Smiths are everywhere. In Italy they are called Smithi, in Holland, Schmidt; in Russia, Smiltowski; in Spain, Smithus; in Poland, Schmittowski and in Mexico Smithi. In England the Smiths are the most numerous of all families, but in Ireland they are content to rank fifth, after Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan and Walsh.

VOTING FOR HARD TIMES.

C. C. Shayne, the eloquent New York business man, in a speech in Saratoga county the other night, reminded his hearers of the rapid closing of the mills and factories of Amsterdam, Cohoes, Troy and other nearby manufacturing centers as soon as the Democratic free trade victory of 1892 came to pass, and of his warning them thereof at that time, and said:

"I now warn you again. Do not vote to throw the working people of the mills and factories out of employment. Do not vote to have the wages of the men in this section reduced. Do not vote to have the prices which farmers are receiving for their products reduced to lower prices, but vote to keep in power the present administration, under which we have all thrived."

A vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times again.

A MEAN INSINUATION.

Bryan in an Indiana speech, said: "I desire above all things that you should see that no fraud is committed in the count of the vote of this state." This remark comes with excellent grace from the man who went into Kentucky to encourage the Kentucky Democrats, who were against honest elections, and the enactment and enforcement of the Goebel law and the attempted counting-in of Goebel, to steal that state from the party that cast the most votes. The honest election Democrats of Kentucky—and there are thousands of them—will only be further alienated from Bryan by this pretense of regard for honesty in elections in Indiana, coupled with that disregard for it on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

Flattered.

Salesman—These collars are all the go. They are worn by everybody.

Customer—In that case I don't think I care to buy any of them.

Salesman—When I say everybody, of course I mean everybody of correct taste. And persons of correct taste are so few, you know.

Customer—I think I'll take a dozen.

—Boston Transcript.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Account the Exposition.

The dates on which excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines this year, account the Exposition are as follows: Thursdays, September, 6, 13, 20 and 27, and October 4, 11 and 18. The rate will be single fare for round trip, plus 25 cents to cover admission coupon to the Exposition.

Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate from Dennison, Ohio; Cadiz, Ohio; Chester, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, Pa. and intermediate ticket stations on the Southwest system; and from Massillon, O.; Ash-tabula, O.; Erie, Pa.; Stoneboro, Pa.; New Philadelphia, O.; Powhatan, O., and intermediate ticket stations on the Northwest system. Excursion tickets, including admission to the Exposition, will not be sold for less than 75 cents.

The return limit on all tickets will be three days, including date of sale.

The Pittsburg Exposition will be greater and grander this season than ever before. The popular features of former years will be retained, and many new ones will be added, including A Day in the Alps; Jim Key, the marvelous Educated Horse; A Crystal Maze; A Mexican Village; special exhibits of the products of the entire world from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Music will be furnished by the world's leading musical organizations. The famous Banda Rossa, Italy's greatest musical organization, will appear at the Exposition Sept. 5 to 15; Emil Paur, with the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, will be here Sept. 17 to 22; Damrosch's New York Symphony orchestra of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction Oct. 1 to Oct. 13; Sousa's gages at the Expo, the first from Sept. 24 to Sept. 29 and the second from Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, closing the Exposition on the latter date.

Information concerning tickets,

rates, time of trains, etc., will be furnished upon application to Pennsylvania Lines; ticket agents in territory mentioned.

\$1 55 Round Trip from East Liverpool Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold via Pennsylvania lines on Thursday each week until October 18, inclusive. The round trip from East Liverpool will be \$1 55, which covers the cost of a ticket entitling the holder to an opportunity to enjoy the exposition.

The high grade musical attractions include Emil Paur and the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra September 17 to 22; Sousa and his famous band, direct from Paris, September 24 to 29, and a second series of concerts by that superb organization October 15 to 20; Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra October 1 to 13th.

For further information apply to Adam Hill, ticket agent, Pennsylvania lines.

Excursion to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 15th to 19th, inclusive, for the Horse Show, excursion tickets will be sold to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania lines, good returning until Saturday, Oct. 20.

Read the News Review.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:00	3:41	3:03	3:39	3:01
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Pittsburgh	10:30	10:10	10:10	10:10	10:10	10:10
East Liverpool	6:20	8:10	8:10	2:12	5:20	11:00
Warren	6:25	8:16	8:16	2:17	5:25	11:05
Ashtabula	6:30	8:21	8:21	2:22	5:30	11:10
Conneaut	6:40	8:31	8:31	2:32	5:40	11:20
Conneaut Ferry	6:42	8:34	8:34	2:34	5:42	11:22
Conneaut Ferry	6:53	8:41	8:41	2:45	5:53	11:33
Ashtabula	7:03	8:53	8:53	2:55	6:03	11:43
East Liverpool	7:18	9:10	9:10	3:10	6:18	12:03
Cleveland	7:25	9:17	9:17	3:17	6:25	12:10
Conneaut	7:30	9:22	9:22	3:22	6:30	12:15
Conneaut Ferry	7:42	9:34	9:34	3:34	6:42	12:27
Conneaut	7:44	9:36	9:36	3:36	6:44	12:29
Conneaut Ferry	8:03	9:55	9:55	3:55	7:03	12:48
Ashtabula	8:10	10:02	10:02	4:02	7:10	12:55
Warren	8:20	10:12	10:12	4:12	7:20	13:05
East Liverpool	8:25	10:17	10:17	4:17	7:25	13:10
Pittsburgh	10:20	10:10	10:10	4:10	7:20	13:10
Cleveland	11:15	11:05	11:05	5:05	8:15	14:05

Wellsville	7:30	11:12	11:12	3:17	6:33	16:10
Wellsville Shop	7:35	11:15	9:15	3:22	6:38	6:15
How Creek	7:40	11:20	9:20	3:30	6:43	6:23
Empire	7:50	11:29	9:31	3:43	6:55	6:33
German	7:54	11:31	9:33	3:48	5:57	6:35
Ontario	8:02	11:38	9:40	3:55	7:05	6:45
Lebanonville	8:23	11:50	10:00	4:23	7:20	7:07
Ango, Jo.	8:23	11:55	10:00	4:23	7:20	7:07
Millant	8:29	12:01	10:10	4:25	7:26	7:17
Run	8:38	12:10	10:20	4:44	7:38	7:27
Run	8:42	12:15	10:30	4:54	7:46	7:36
Portland	8:42	12:21	10:36	5:06	7:53	7:44
orkville	8:57	12:26	10:41	5:10	7:58	7:50
ardins Ferry	9:15	12:40	10:58	5:28	8:06	8:05
ridgport	9:25	12:40	10:58	5:28	8:13	8:11
elmire	9:35	12:50	11:07	5:55	8:25	8:20

THOUSANDS WERE IN COLUMBUS.

Today I have seen marching in the Grand Army column colored veterans as well as white veterans. At Santiago I saw the colored troopers of the Cavalry and colored infantrymen under Lawton and Hawkins advancing up San Juan hill and the slopes of El Coney side by side with the white troopers and white infantrymen, and leaving behind them lines of their dead and wounded. They stood shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers under the flag in battle. Surely we have a right to ask that where they have dared and endured and died that they should be given the privileges of citizenship that we extend to any man of white color. We ask no special privilege; we ask equal rights for any man, black or white, if he shows himself entitled to those rights. A fair field, fair play, no favor, but justice. That's what we ask. Mr. Bryan does not raise his voice for these attributes — for these qualities here in America, but he turns and asks us to free a Tagal bandit who has been shooting at our troops, to free him by allowing him to murder, plunder and ravish at his own dark will in the islands that have fallen to us as the re-

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Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 4 midnight. **Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.**
Pittsburgh Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 261 and 302, and **Passenger Cars** on Nos. 303 and 316 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.
Nos. 335 and 303 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **No. 335** and **No. 366** connect with **Nos. 435 and 303** at Wellsville.
L. F. LOREE, General Manager, **E. A. FORD,** General Passenger Agent
8-00-H PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
 For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

IN M'KINLEY'S STATE.

Great Demonstration Accorded Roosevelt.

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The Governor the Recipient of Great Overtures—Spoke to an Enormous Audience and as Great a Crowd Was on the Outside, Unable to Gain Admission.

Columbus, O., Oct. 17. — Not once since the great Blaine demonstration in 1886 has this city been so crowded with visitors as it was on the occasion of the visit here of Governor Roosevelt. Every hotel was full and thousands of those who came to hear or see the governor who were being cared for at the homes of residents of Columbus. Ten speeches made to large audiences since leaving Cincinnati had not impaired the governor's vocal organs nor did he show any evidence of fatigue when he was introduced at the Auditorium. An impatient throng had been awaiting him nearly two hours.

After the Roosevelt special arrived for about two hours the governor rode in a brilliantly illuminated electric car in a great parade through the principal streets of the city. The parade was more than two hours passing a given point, and its course was marked by a blaze of colored fire, rockets, firing of cannon and bursting of bombs.

When he strode across the platform the governor was greeted with a roar of applause, yet he looked upon a smaller number of persons than composed the crowd that had been unable to find standing room in the building. Remarking his brown rough rider hat, he bowed his acknowledgments to the audience as he took his seat between Governor Nash and Emmett Tompkins, the chairman. Before the governor was introduced, the famous Columbus Republican Glee club, which has a membership of nearly 100, and which was organized during the first Grant campaign, sang a parody on "I'd Like to Leave My Happy Home for You." On the speaker's stand was a picture of General Lawton, and the soldier's assertion that if he were to fall in the Philippines, he might as well die from a shot from one of his own men as a Filipino bullet.

When Governor Roosevelt arose to speak he was given such an enthusiastic greeting that for five minutes he could not make his voice heard in his endeavor to restore order. He said in part:

"Mr. Bryan has been advocating a course in the Philippines that would stain indelibly with the stain of shame our national history. Now, I ask you in considering Mr. Bryan's promises to remember two or three facts—to remember who the Filipino insurgents are, for whom Mr. Bryan appeals by quoting the doctrine of consent by the governed. I ask you to remember two or three things in connection with this Filipino problem. In the first place, there are over 80 tribes in the Philippine Islands. Only two of these tribes are against us. The proposal of Mr. Bryan is that we should turn over the friendly Filipinos to those who have been shooting at our soldiers; that we should with incredible baseness desert the men who have been faithful to us and who have trusted in our good faith and turn them over to the wicked mercies of those who have been opposing us. He invokes the consent of the governed doctrine for the Filipino. I can only stigmatize that as insincere and hypocritical until he invokes the same doctrine for our fellow-Americans who are colored, in North Carolina.

"Today I have seen marching in the Grand Army column colored veterans as well as white veterans. At Santiago I saw the colored troopers of the cavalry and colored infantrymen under Lawton and Hawkins advancing up San Juan hill and the slopes of El Coney side by side with the white troopers and white infantrymen, and leaving behind them lines of their dead and wounded. They stood shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers under the flag in battle. Surely we have a right to ask that where they have dared and endured and died that they should be given the privileges of citizenship that we extend to any man of white color. We ask no special privilege; we ask equal rights for any man, black or white, if he shows himself entitled to those rights. A fair field, fair play, no favor, but justice. That's what we ask. Mr. Bryan does not raise his voice for these attributes—for these qualities here in America, but he turns and asks us to free a Tagal bandit who has been shooting at our troops, to free him by allowing him to murder, plunder and ravish at his own dark will in the islands that have fallen to us as the re-

sult of the war with Spain. Now, who are these Tagalos who are in insurrection against us? Mr. Bryan and his followers have been saying that they are the educated and civilized people of the islands. Now let me relate two or three instances of what they have done over there. In the first place, Aguinaldo, their leader—have you ever followed his career? The anti-imperialist called him at one time the George Washington of the Philippines. Now, just follow out what this George Washington did. He first of all started the insurrection. All right so far. Then he sold out to the Spaniards for \$400,000, part of it down and part of it to be paid him when he went to Hongkong. You can find the authority for that in the proceedings of the Spanish cortes and also in the book of M. Foreman, the English authority on the Philippines. He sold out in his struggle for alleged liberty for \$400,000 to the Spanish tyrant. That was not exactly like George Washington; that was like Benedict Arnold; but I don't want to be unjust to Arnold. With the money still in his pocket—the money of the Spaniards—Aguinaldo came over to the Philippine Islands to fight with, or rather behind our troops, against the Spaniards who paid him. Benedict Arnold stayed bought, and Aguinaldo did not. But he had not finished yet. Within two months after coming over under our flag he was trying to join with the Spanish army against our troops. He changed sides four times within 12 months. Once he changed for money, and once he changed against the side that had paid him the money. His career is a career of infamy. And any man who would propose to turn over any islands, any population on the earth, to be ruled by a man like Aguinaldo, is guilty of a crime against humanity and civilization. A year ago last February the insurgent troops prepared to attack Manila. Manila had then surrendered to our army on his specific pledge that we would keep its people, its property and its churches unharmed and undamaged by the rebel Filipinos. We could not have given it up without breaking our pledged word. Mr. Bryan does not care for pledged words. He cares as little for the pledged word given to the Spaniards when we took Manila as to our pledged word to our creditors to pay them in full. I use strong language because I mean it. The Filipino army prepared to attack Manila, and one of Aguinaldo's cabinet, Sandino, issued a proclamation which was posted up all over, even in the city, and in that proclamation, which is given in full in the recent report of the secretary of war, he calls for an uprising of the Filipinos, and stated expressly that every foreigner, every man, woman and child not a Filipino, for he used the expression 'All foreigners who are not members of Filipino families should be put to death.'

"That was what Aguinaldo and his Tagals were fighting for when they tried to take Manila, and those are the men to whom Mr. Bryan and every other backer of the Kansas City platform has given aid and encouragement. How have those Filipinos carried on the war? They have taken prisoners some of our people. Some of them have escape; some of them have been put to death; some of them have been tortured to death. Three soldiers of a Philippine regiment, whom Colonel Guild, my companion, who was a staff officer of Fitzhugh Lee in the Spanish war, knew personally and saw march by on their way to the Philippines. These three Massachusetts soldiers were captured and burned at the stake. Now that's what they do to our people—these Filipino bandits whom Bryan is abetting and encouraging to shoot at our men. That is their attitude toward us. Now, what is their attitude toward the other Filipinos? Turn to the report cabled over by our commission signed by Judge Taft of Ohio. That report stated that the Filipino insurgents terrify the friendly natives; that they descend upon them and not merely plunder and murder them, but take them prisoners, pull out their tongues and break their limbs with rods of iron, stretch them naked on hot coals.

"Men of Ohio, if old Anthony Wayne had waited till he got the consent of the Indians before he fought the battle of Fallen Timbers, Ohio would be an Indian hunting ground today. There are anti-imperialists in those days who did not wish to see it settled.

"Thomas Jefferson, when he closed the Louisiana purchase afterward issued this order to the general in command, General Clarke:

"In case peaceable possession is refused, then force must be used; not force with the consent of the governed—force—and if he inhabits are armed and brought in opposition to us then force must be used.

"This is in a letter of Sept. 14, 1803; I condense the quotation; and here is his idea of the way in which it is best to give liberty and self-government to countries that have not had it. You will find this on page 107, volume 10, of Jefferson's works:

"I think it would be better for these

peoples to obtain freedom by degrees only, because they would by degrees bring light and information, and qualify them to take charge of themselves understandingly, with more certainty, if in the meantime under so much control as may keep them at peace with one another."

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Notable Buying in Union Pacific—Bond Market Showed Improvement.

New York, Oct. 17.—The stock market Tuesday demonstrated convincingly how large a short interest had been eliminated in the course of Monday's wholesale demand for stocks, and the supporting influence of this element deprived the bull people of a very effective source of strength. The campaign for the rise was by no means abandoned. On the contrary, very powerful and resourceful efforts were made toward continuing the upward movement of prices. The notable buying of the day was in Union Pacific, in which transfers of 1,000, 1,200 and even 3,000 share lots were frequently recorded on the tape. The closing was distinctly heavy, with prices below the best, and net losses in some important stocks while the striking net gains were confined to comparatively few cases. The sudden brightening in the money outlook by reason of Saturday's bank statement and the gold import movement gave the bulls an opportunity for a swift turn against their opponents. There was some weakness in People's Gas as a result of the proposition for municipal control of the selling price of the product, and some of the steel stocks gave evidence of depression. There were recessions in the anthracite coals on the delay in the strike settlement.

The bond market showed a continuance of yesterday's improved conditions, prices generally advancing on an enlarged demand. Total sales, \$2,170,000. U. S. refunding 2s and the old 4s advanced 1/8 per cent on the last call.

CIRCULAR FROM JONES AND HEARST.

Ask That Attempts to Intimidate Voters Be Reported to Them.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic national committee, and William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, issued the following circular:

"To the Democratic Clubs:

"In the free exercise of the right of suffrage lies the safety of the republic. Every patriot, every honest man, is interested in preserving this right at all hazards. Will you, therefore, every man of you, please report promptly to one of us, every instance coming to your knowledge of any attempt to coerce or intimidate any voter, by any employer, whether a single person, a company, or corporation, and whether attempted by threat, by the pretense of orders received conditioned on the election of McKinley or otherwise. Every such offender deserves, like Cain, to be 'a fugitive and a vagabond' on the face of the earth, and the public ought to know who they are. James K. Jones, "William R. Hearst."

TOUR OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Speeches by Woolley and Others in New York State.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Prohibition train left Rochester over the Lehigh Valley road. The next stop was at Geneva, where an hour's meeting was held on the lawn of the Methodist parsonage.

John G. Woolley spoke 20 minutes to a fairly large audience. He was followed by William T. Wardwell, candidate for governor, and J. H. Durkee, chairman of the state committee.

At West Fayette, the next stop, Woolley, Wardwell and Samuel Dickie spoke to a number of persons at the depot. Mr. Woolley was presented with several fine baskets of fruit.

At Ithaca the party was received at the station by the local committee and the Ithaca band. A meeting was held in the city park. Speeches were made by Messrs. Woolley, Wardwell and Stewart to an enthusiastic crowd.

Saco, Me., Oct. 17.—Injuries received in a football game Monday resulted in the death yesterday of Ernest H. Townsend, 19 years old. Townsend was a member of the Saco team, and in a mixup he was knocked down with such force that the spine was injured so seriously as to result in his death.

The Smith Family.

The Smiths are everywhere. In Italy they are called Smithi, in Holland, Schmidt; in Russia, Smitowski; in Spain, Smithus; in Poland, Smitowski and in Mexico Smitr. In England the Smiths are the most numerous of all families, but in Ireland they are content to rank fifth, after Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan and Walsh.

VOTING FOR HARD TIMES.

C. C. Shayne, the eloquent New York business man, in a speech in Saratoga county the other night, reminded his hearers of the rapid closing of the mills and factories of Amsterdam, Cohoes, Troy and other nearby manufacturing centers as soon as the Democratic free trade victory of 1892 came to pass, and of his warning them thereof at that time, and said: "I now warn you again. Do not vote to throw the working people of the mills and factories out of employment. Do not vote to have the wages of the men in this section reduced. Do not vote to have the prices which farmers are receiving for their products reduced to lower prices, but vote to keep in power the present administration, under which we have all thrived."

A vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times again.

A MEAN INSINUATION.

Bryan in an Indiana speech, said: "I desire above all things that you should see that no fraud is committed in the count of the vote of this state." This remark comes with excellent grace from the man who went into Kentucky to encourage the Kentucky Democrats, who were against honest elections, and the enactment and enforcement of the Goebel law and the attempted counting-in of Goebel, to steal that state from the party that cast the most votes. The honest election Democrats of Kentucky—and there are thousands of them—will only be further alienated from Bryan by this pretense of regard for honesty in elections in Indiana, coupled with that disregard for it on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

Flattered.

Salesman—These collars are all the go. They are worn by everybody. Customer—In that case I don't think I care to buy any of them. Salesman—When I say everybody, of course I mean everybody of correct taste. And persons of correct taste are so few, you know. Customer—I think I'll take a dozen. —Boston Transcript.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Account the Exposition.

The dates on which excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines this year, account the Exposition are as follows: Thursdays, September, 6, 13, 20 and 27, and October 4, 11 and 18. The rate will be single fare for round trip, plus 25 cents to cover admission coupon to the Exposition.

Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate from Dennison, Ohio; Cadiz, Ohio; Chester, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, Pa. and intermediate ticket stations on the Southwest system; and from Massillon, O.; Ash-tabula, O.; Erie, Pa.; Stoneboro, Pa.; New Philadelphia, O.; Powhatan, O., and intermediate ticket stations on the Northwest system. Excursion tickets, including admission to the Exposition, will not be sold for less than 75 cents.

The return limit on all tickets will be three days, including date of sale.

The Pittsburg Exposition will be greater and grander this season than ever before. The popular features of former years will be retained, and many new ones will be added, including A Day in the Alps; Jim Key, the marvelous Educated Horse; A Crystal Maze; A Mexican Village; special exhibits of the products of the entire world from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Music will be furnished by the world's leading musical organizations. The famous Banda Rossa, Italy's greatest musical organization, will appear at the Exposition Sept. 5 to 15; Emil Paur, with the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, will be here Sept. 17 to 22; Damosch's New York Symphony Orchestra of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction Oct. 1 to Oct. 13; Sousa gaments at the Expo, the first from Sept. 24 to Sept. 29 and the second from Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, closing the Exposition on the latter date.

Information concerning tickets,

rates, time of trains, etc., will be furnished upon application to Pennsylvania Lines ticket agents in territory mentioned.

\$1 55 Round Trip from East Liverpool Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold via Pennsylvania lines on Thursdays each week until October 18, inclusive. The round trip from East Liverpool will be \$1 55, which covers the cost of a ticket entitling the holder to an opportunity to enjoy the exposition.

The high grade musical attractions include Emil Paur and the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra September 17 to 22; Sousa and his famous band, direct from Paris, September 24 to 29, and a second series of concerts by that superb organization October 15 to 20; Damosch's New York Symphony Orchestra October 1 to 13th.

For further information apply to Adam Hill, ticket agent, Pennsylvania lines.

Excursion to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 15th to 19th, inclusive, for the Horse Show, excursion tickets will be sold to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania lines, good returning until Saturday, Oct. 20.

Read the News Review.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:50	4:10	4:30	4:50	5:10	5:30	5:50	6:10				
Pittsburgh	iv.	6:30	17	10	27	10	1:30	14	40	11	50		
West	"	6:20	8	10	8	10	2:12	20	11	50	50		
Port	"	6:25	9	16	8	16	2	17	20	11	50		
York	"	6:30	8	21	8	21				20	11	50	
Rich	"	6:40	9	31	6	31				20	11	50	
Rich Ferry	"	6:42	9	34	8	34				20	11	50	
Rich Ferry	"	6:53	8	41	8	41		2	40	20	11	50	
Rich Ferry	"	7:03	8	53	8	53		2	40	20	11	50	
Rich Ferry	nr	7:18	9	10	9	10		3	02	16	23	43	
Rich Ferry	iv	7:25					3	10		12	45		
Rich Ferry	iv	7:30								12	50		
Rich Ferry	iv	7:36								12	56		
Rich Ferry	iv	7:42								13	03		
Rich Ferry	iv	7:44								13	06		
Rich Ferry	iv	8:03					3	26		14	06		
Rich Ferry	iv	8:08					3	32		14	12		
Rich Ferry	iv	8:10					3	34		14	14		
Rich Ferry	iv	9:10					4	38		15	28		
Rich Ferry	iv	9:30					4	38		15	28		
Rich Ferry	iv	10:00					5	35		16	00		
Rich Ferry	iv	10:20					5	35		16	00		
Rich Ferry	iv	11:15					6	25		16	50		
Rich Ferry	iv	7:30	11	15	29	10	3	17	6	33	16	10	
Rich Ferry	iv	7:35	11	15	29	10	3	17	6	33	16	10	
Rich Ferry	iv	7:40	11	15	29	10	3	17	6	33	16	10	
Rich Ferry	iv	7:50	11	20	30	10	3	22	6	38	16	23	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:00	11	25	31	10	3	27	6	43	16	36	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:10	11	31	33	10	3	33	6	49	16	49	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:20	11	38	34	10	3	38	6	55	16	55	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:23	11	15	10	00	4	23	7	20	7	07	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:23	11	55	10	00	4	23	7	20	7	07	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:29	12	01	10	10	4	25	7	22	7	09	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:38	12	07	10	20	4	28	7	28	7	17	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:47	12	15	10	30	4	30	7	28	7	17	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:52	12	15	10	36	5	54	7	45	7	36	
Rich Ferry	iv	8:57	12	16	10	41	5	59	7	50	7	44	
Rich Ferry	iv	9:15	12	33	10	51	5	50	8	06	8	05	
Rich Ferry	iv	9:25	12	40	10	53	5	55	8	13	8	11	
Rich Ferry	iv	9:33	12	50	11	07	5	55	8	25	8	20	
Rich Ferry	iv	9	AM	12	50	11	07	5	55	8	25	8	20
Rich Ferry	iv	9	AM	12	50	11	07	5	55	8	25	8	20
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Rich Ferry	iv	9	AM	12	50	11	07	5	55	8	25	8	20
Rich Ferry	iv	9	AM	12	50	11	07	5	55	8	25	8	20
Rich Ferry													

Eastward.		10:15	10:30	10:50	11:10	11:30	11:50	12:10	12:30
	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM
Pittsburgh	lv.	10:40	10:00	1:05	14:45	16:30	18:15	19:35	20:25
Westport	"	4:48	9:09	1:15	4:53	6:39	8:30	9:35	10:25
Allegheny Ferry	"	4:55	9:15	1:23	4:58	6:45	8:35	9:40	10:30
Allegheny	"	5:05			5:10	6:53	8:40	9:45	10:35
Allegheny	"	5:08	9:28	1:38	5:17	7:00	8:45	9:50	10:40
Allegheny	"	5:14	9:33	1:45	5:24	7:10	8:55	10:00	10:50
Allegheny	"	5:21	9:41	1:51	5:27	7:15	9:00	10:05	10:55
Allegheny	"	5:31	9:48	2:00	5:31	7:20	9:05	10:10	11:00
Allegheny	"	5:41	9:56	2:08	5:50	7:37	9:20	10:25	11:15
Allegheny	lv.	5:41	9:56	2:08	5:50	7:37	9:20	10:25	11:15
Allegheny	"	6:03	10:21	2:29	6:11	8:02	9:40	10:45	11:35
Allegheny	"	6:05	10:25	2:33	6:15	8:07	9:45	10:50	11:40
Allegheny	"	6:13	10:35	2:37	6:21	8:12	9:50	10:55	11:45
Allegheny	"	6:23	10:45	2:47	6:33	8:22	10:00	11:05	11:55
Allegheny	"	6:30	10:54		6:38	8:26	10:05	11:10	12:00
Allegheny	ar.	6:35	10:59	2:55	6:43	8:30	10:10	11:15	12:05
Allegheny	lv.	7:25	3:10						
Allegheny	"	7:30							
Allegheny	"	7:35							
Allegheny	"	7:42							
Allegheny	"	7:44	3:26						
Allegheny	"	8:03	3:42						
Allegheny	"	8:12	4:13						
Allegheny	lv.	8:40	4:53						
Allegheny	"	9:30	4:38						
Allegheny	"	10:00	5:05						
Allegheny	"	10:20	5:26						
Allegheny	ar.	11:15	6:25						

• Daily. • Meals.

• Daily. Ex. Sunday.
• Weekdays only.

No. 304 and 305
run on Union
Station P.M.,
through trains East.

304

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sville	lv.	6 45	11 10	3 02	6 55	*3 50	5 18		
Liverpool	"	7 03	11 25	3 12	7 06	4 01	5 35		
hs Ferry	"	7 13	11 35	3 24	7 16	4 10	5 45		
s Ferry	"	7 18	11 42	3 30		4 17	5 50		
stry	"	7 25	11 50	3 36	7 28	4 22	6 00		
port	"	7 35	12 03	3 46		4 32	6 17		
er	"	7 42	12 08	3 50	7 45	4 35	6 24		
ester	"	7 50	12 18	3 58	7 55	4 40	6 32		
burgh	ar.	8 40	1 05	4 55	8 40	5 40	7 17		
		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM		

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon. Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 301 and 302, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 303 and 316 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashabula and intermediate stations. Nos. 335 and 303 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 310 and 306 connect with L. F. LOREE, E. A. FORD, General Manager, General Passenger Agent, 7-8-9-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

BRYAN AND CROKER

The Latter Is Promised the New York Patronage.

THE CASE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

The Menace of Tammany to the Democratic Party—Democrats of New York State in Arms to Keep Croker From Getting Control.

Bryan's Madison Square meeting of October 16, in the stronghold of Democracy, in the city that they talk about carrying by 100,000 for Bryan, was intended to be the most stupendous political demonstration ever witnessed in New York, where both parties have had so many rallies surpassing anywhere else. Whether great or small, it was wholly the work of Tammany Hall, which, under Croker's orders, planned to spend \$25,000 in getting up this special rally. Every penny of this was sweated out of the taxpayers of New York city by the peculiar processes which make that Democratic machine so dear to the pockets, if not to the hearts, of the people of the metropolis.

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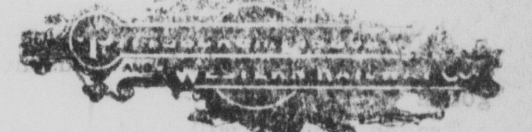
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THE CASE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

The Menace of Tammany to the Democratic Party—Democrats of New York State in Arms to Keep Croker From Getting Control.

Bryan's Madison Square meeting of October 16, in the stronghold of Democracy, in the city that they talk about carrying by 100,000 for Bryan, was intended to be the most stupendous political demonstration ever witnessed in New York, where both parties have had so many rallies surpassing anywhere else. Whether great or small, it was wholly the work of Tammany Hall, which, under Croker's orders, planned to spend \$25,000 in getting up this special rally. Every penny of this was sweated out of the taxpayers of New York city by the peculiar processes which make that Democratic machine so dear to the pockets, if not to the hearts, of the people of the metropolis.

Well might Croker, however, do all in his power, and have his satellites exert their every energy, and this fight means more to the Tammany boss than any other that he has ever engaged in. Heretofore he has only been a local boss, after all, although he is the biggest in the country, with the most political power, to the extent of absolute tyranny over the chief city of the country, and the most money in his own pockets, with no known means for its accumulation. But the winning of this fight means for Croker the extension of his power over the government of the United States.

It is the first time in 16 years that Tammany has taken any active part in any presidential contest. It never affiliated very much with Grover Cleveland, and four years ago it had no promises from William J. Bryan. Now, there is no promise that Croker is to be a cabinet officer, and the denials upon that point are denials of what has never been asserted; but only kick up the dust to conceal what has actually been agreed upon in the highest secret councils of the Democratic managers. Not upon any partisan authority, but from an independent source, comes complete confirmation if the repeated and almost itemized information that the actual agreement in Bryan's behalf, and with his knowledge, with Croker, contemplates the latter's complete control of the federal patronage of the entire Empire state.

It means that Bryan, too, will thus enable Croker to fasten himself upon the Democratic organization of the state of New York, in spite of the Democrats of that state outside of New York city, who have steadily resisted the attempts to Tammanize their entire party machinery throughout the state. The rural Democrats of New York have thus far resisted Croker's encroachments; but when he shall be backed by Bryan in the presidency, they will be as powerless in all the state as decent Democrats are today, and have been for a generation, in New York city. With the country's chief metropolis and the greatest state in the Union in Croker's absolute control, through his compact with Bryan, and with these circumstances compelling the Bryan administration at Washington to yield to any demand made by the man who has made it, how far short will the national Democracy be then from being completely Crokerized?

This prospect is one of the most immediate as well as one of the paramount issues of the campaign, for Croker and Tammany are never in politics for their health, nor for any other consideration known to mortal man, beyond power and pelf. The more vigorous Croker's efforts for Bryan, the more clear that he has a distinct understanding as to what he is to get for it. And since, without Croker, Bryan can not carry New York state,

and without New York can have no possible chance for election, the support of Croker becomes to him a matter of life or death politically. For campaign purposes both sides may make denials, but the Chicago Record, an independent organ, has from its well known correspondent, William E. Curtis, the positive statement that Croker "has told 'the boys' that he has a proper understanding with Mr. Bryan, and that Bryan will be all right in case the latter is elected president."

This explains Croker's activity and Tammany activity, because there is "something in it" for them. In addition to all the other considerations named above, it means the naming of a member of Bryan's cabinet, should he be president; and it means the naming of a United States senator from New York, should the Democrats, under this stimulus, carry the state; and that senator may be Croker himself.

Just what the Democrats of the country think of Croker becoming boss of their entire party machinery, as an inevitable accompaniment of Bryan's success, remains to be seen, but they can't get the one without the other.

Not a few of them will feel like a Nebraska Democrat, who lives within a stone's throw of Mr. Bryan's house in Lincoln. In his bay window a Bryan lithograph hangs. A few days ago he drove into the country with a friend. In talking with him he said: "I can't vote for Mr. Bryan. I won't. I don't like McKinley, but I hate Croker—I hate the whole New York Democratic gang. They're not Democrats. They're vultures. I've got to keep that lithograph up, but I'm going to vote the Republican ticket."

TRUST PROBLEM.

BRYAN'S EFFORTS TO REACH THE WHITE HOUSE

Through This Issue—He Could Do Nothing Unless He Had the Democratic Party Behind Him—But It Is Not With Him.

Bryan is devoting his energies to the trust problem, and hopes in that way to reach the White house. Trusts are very unpopular among the masses. They are made responsible for various conditions. We will not decide whether such complaints are justifiable or not. But those who are sworn enemies of trusts should, if that is their reason for voting for Bryan, consider how he expects to destroy the trusts.

His promise is that, after his election, he will recommend the enactment of laws which will dissolve every private monopoly doing business inside of its home state. This promise, however, is in itself deceitful. Bryan says he will recommend the enactment of such laws. But will a Democratic house concur? The following episode of the last congress will furnish the answer:

The Republicans introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving congress the power to define, regulate, forbid and dissolve trusts, monopolies and corporations. The same power was to be granted to the states. The vote for this resolution showed 150 Republicans and four Democrats, while 130 Democrats and two Republicans voted against it. As there was no two-thirds vote in favor of the resolution, it failed to pass.

How can Bryan promise to dissolve the trusts if his own party is unanimously against such a step? This also shows Bryan's character. He promises everything under the sun, knowing very well that he cannot keep such promises.

This is true with regard to the Philippines, just as well as with regard to the trusts.

As far as the position of the Democratic party with regard to this constitutional amendment is concerned, we will not assert that they acted unwisely, for a law giving congress such power as this resolution intended, would force all manufacturing concerns in the country to close their doors at once.

The Filling.

Miss Gabby—What is the hardest part of writing poetry, finding the rhymes?

Amateur Poet—No. I think the greatest strain is in filling up between them.

—Baltimore American

PLATFORM PROMISES.

Those of the Republicans in 1896 Have Been Kept.

WHY SHOULD VOTERS FALTER?

A Concise Review of the Republican Pledges Made in 1896, and Their Strict Fulfillment—Argument Addressed to Voters With Brains.

What is the real campaign issue? Is it not whether the Republican party has proved itself faithful to the confidence placed in it by being placed into power in 1896, upon the promise of carrying out whatever was promised in its platform? Which were the main promises made by the Republican party four years ago?

1. To send a commission to Europe, inviting the different powers to an international monetary conference.
2. To replace the Wilson tariff law, which had proved itself defective and insufficient, by a better tariff law.
3. To give the suffering Cubans their liberty and independence.
4. To introduce the gold standard.
5. To revive trade and commerce, and introduce a new era of prosperity through a sound financial and business administration.

Has the Republican party kept its promises, or did it neglect to fulfill even a single one? Not a single one, every one has been kept.

Immediately after his inauguration, the president appointed a commission, consisting of the Silver Republican and United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado; Adlai E. Stevenson, the former Democratic vice-president, and now occupying the same position on the Bryan ticket, and Charles J. Payne. The commission consisted of friends of silver, and men who were desirous of bringing about an international monetary conference.

Their mission, however, was unsuccessful. Only in France were they met half way. In England and Germany they were shown the "cold shoulder," and it was impossible to think of an international monetary conference without the consent of these two powers. The commissioners had to return to the United States without having accomplished their object, but the Republican party had fulfilled its promise to make another effort in the interests of silver.

The Democratic platform now demands that the United States isolate itself and again take up the silver coinage matter without regard to the other nations. This is such a foolish demand that no sensible man can pay any attention to it.

Also the second promise, to substitute a better tariff law for the Wilson bill, was kept. Since we have the Dingley law, new life has been given to all industries, and everybody easily recognizes the good results.

As to the third promise, this has been fulfilled in a brilliant manner, for not only have the Cubans been given their liberty, but also the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippines are experiencing the blessings of American institutions.

With reference to the fourth promise, every one is acquainted with the result. We today have a law binding the government of the United States to redeem all its obligations in gold, and to keep gold, silver and paper money at a parity.

Now how about the fifth promise? Has the United States gone to ruin, as Bryan and Altgeld predicted four years ago? Did we escape the suffering of the Cleveland administration only to experience the worse misfortune which Democratic demagogues so liberally prophesied? Compare conditions in our country with those of four years ago. Is there any man so blind and unjust, even though he be a Democrat, that he can not recognize the change for the better, as shown by the progress and prosperity of the past three years? Which promise did the Republican party not keep? Which hope of the time of the beginning of the present administration has not been realized?

Now, if a party keeps all of its promises, if all hopes and expectations come true, is it not due that this should be recognized and appreciated, even by an opponent, and that further confidence should be placed in such party?

BRYAN'S SUCCESS

WOULD INCREASE THE TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Evidence of Army Officers Who Have Seen in the Islands—Facts as to the Rebellion of the Tagalos—Only One Tribe Out of Seventy.

Bryan's success would increase the troubles in the Philippines, not diminish them; while McKinley's election would teach Aguinaldo's Tagals that they must submit. This view is strongly expressed by Lieutenant Colonel James R. Campbell, of the Thirtieth United States volunteers, just home at McLeansboro, Ill., who says:

"The re-election of McKinley would soon restore peace and prosperity. The colonel has been a life-long Democrat and one of the most prominent in southern Illinois, having served one term in congress and for a number of years represented the Forty-sixth senatorial district as state senator. He is now an expansionist of the Republican type."

Still more positive and valuable evidence to the same effect is given by General Edward B. Williston, colonel of the Sixth United States artillery, just retired under the age limit. He had the very best opportunities to be thoroughly informed upon every feature of the Philippine situation, by serving for more than a year as provost marshal of Manila. His evidence is so valuable that we submit all of it that space will permit:

"The Tagalos, a tribe numbering about 1,500,000 people, are the only natives now under arms. They are, and always have been, thieves and robbers. They are much worse upon the native Filipinos than upon any one else, and subsist almost entirely upon tribute which they levy upon the native villagers. The only semblance of war these Tagalos put up is when a small detachment of our soldiers or some engineers or telegraphers are moving across the country. Then they assemble in large forces, and sometimes manage to assassinate a few of our men.

"Fortunately, they are very poor shots, and as soon as they have fired a volley they disappear in the grass and bamboo thickets and cannot be found. When our men reach the village to which they are bound the same men who formed the attacking party will be among the natives who come to greet them with 'Buenos Americanos,' and they will very likely have something they wish to sell to us. The whole trouble seems to me that there has been from the first a misunderstanding between us and the Filipinos.

"Outside of the Tagalos the native population is satisfied and reconciled, and the people are pursuing their ordinary avocations. The more intelligent and educated leaders of the Tagalos long ago surrendered, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Remaining leaders are having more authority, more money and a better time than they ever had before in their lives, and they and their followers, having been ground down under Spanish oppression for three centuries, cannot understand our motives and are suspicious of us. They say: 'Yes, you promise all right; but the Spaniards promised all right, too!'

HOT ROAST ON BRYAN.

When the New York Press talks about "the man who has violated every sanctity of political civilization; who has sought in turn to set the west against the east, the debtor against the creditor, the naturalized against the native, the suitor against the judge, the civilian against the soldier, the man against the master," every American reader of the newspapers, whether Bryanite or not, knows at once that there is but one conspicuous speaker in the present campaign who says these things, and that his name is William Jennings Bryan. Will the people trust the presidency to such a man?

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

DAVID BOYCE. W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY. O. O. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS. JNO. O. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$3,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 49.



Time-table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 25 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
No. 45.....	5 10 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
No. 35.....	5 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIES.

Connections at New Gallies with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BAKINGER,
General Passenger Agent

5^c ICE CREAM SODA

East Liverpool Visitors Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.

PHARMACIST
Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN,

RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.

James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news be can found in this paper.

We Wish to Call Your Attention

to our carefully selected line of Stationery, Box Paper and Writing Tablets.

Also to remind you that we are able to furnish you from a full line of artists' materials—whether for Oil Colors, Water Colors, Crayon or Pastel.

We also carry a full line of Decorators' Pencils.

ALVIN H. BULGER,
Druggist.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

1900.

REPUBLICAN GOLD DOLLAR.

The Republican gold dollar is not so great in size
But it's good for circulation, and helpful to the eyes;
And when we build upon it, the structure stands the storm,
It's good in village, city, town, and good upon the farm.
It's good in Honolulu and across the land and sea,
It's good in Old Manila, and it's good for you and me;
For we back it with Old Glory, which has never yet been furled
At command of king or potentate in this here blessed world.
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"The Pittsburg scale is a western movement, made up of western ideas, which are all right, providing they are put into effect in a plant possessing the same facilities as they have in the west."

McCall at Wigwam Thursday evening.

GOT A DIVORCE.

Amanda Guy Was Separated from Frank Guy and Her Former Name Restored.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Amanda Guy has been granted a divorce from Frank E. Guy and was restored to her former name, Amanda Halverstadt.

Mrs. Guy lives near Franklin Square, in Salem township. She claims that when she married Guy she had money inherited by a former husband and that Guy was guardian of her son. She says he used their money and three years ago left them owing them \$2,000.

You are wanted at the Wigwam Thursday.

This week we are showing a special line of

Extra Heavy Matting

intended for winter use.

They are as warm as carpet much easier to sweep and only cost from **25c up.**

Also

Plain White Matting

for around Art Squares or Carpets which are too small for the room.

You'll be pleased with this showing.

THE S. G. HARD CO.
THE BIG STORE

TO LISBON.

A Large Number of the Local Rebekahs Left for the County Seat to Confer Degrees.

Twenty-four members of the Rebekahs left this afternoon for Lisbon to visit the lodge at that place and confer degrees on several candidates. There were four hack loads and it is needless to say the party will enjoy themselves.

East Liverpool has a splendid team and will exemplify the work to the Lisbon lodge.

JOHN LAMBERT

Word Has Been Received of His Death at St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland.

Word was received in this city this morning of the death of John Lambert Saturday at St. Alexis' hospital, Cleveland, to which place he went several weeks ago for the purpose of undergoing an operation for an abscess in his side.

Lambert was employed at the livery stable of John Rinehart for almost three years and was well known in this city.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

—Harry Albright was in Irondale yesterday on business.

—C. E. Stevenson returned home last night from a visit at New Castle.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Little have returned from a visit to Beaver Falls.

—William Banfield, of Beaver, was in this city and Chester yesterday on business.

—Mrs. K. I. Long, of Sixth street, left yesterday afternoon for a visit at Columbus.

—Miss Sadie Bell, of Uhrichsville, who has been visiting friends in this city, returned home yesterday evening.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Gardner returned home yesterday afternoon from a two-weeks' visit through Pennsylvania.

McCall at Wigwam Thursday evening.

G. R. PATTISON,
Jeweler and Optician.

Now is the time to select your Xmas presents. We have a full line of Holiday Goods on hand and ready for sale at the Lowest possible Prices for quality of goods.

Diamond, East Liverpool

1,000,000 WOMEN RELIEVED

Reports received show that Wine of Cardui has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 suffering women in the last few years. Because of Wine of Cardui, thousands of sufferers, seemingly on the way to premature graves, are now healthy women taking an active interest in the duties of life. Mrs. Mitchell was declining in health when Wine of Cardui "performed a miraculous cure" in her case. She suffered terribly with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhoea and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was little better than a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way under the terrible pain and aggravation. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to commend Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence. The Wine is within the reach of all. Woman who try it are relieved. You can get as much benefit as Mrs. Mitchell received. Ask your druggist for Wine of Cardui. Send to the laboratory for the medicine if he tenders you a substitute.

WINE OF CARDUI

South Gaston, N. C., May 29, 1899.

Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I have been a great sufferer from falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and my menses came every week for two months and became very painful. I was in a bad condition. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and now I have no pain. The leucorrhoea has disappeared and now I am in perfect health. Mrs. WILLIE MITCHELL.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.



Homer Myler Grant Myler.

MYLER BROS., COAL MERCHANTS

Reasonable Prices All grades coal. Prompt delivery. Leave your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, Walnut street and Horn switch. Phone--37 Bell; 237 Columbiana County.

BEST BLACK DIAMONDS.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Boch was, on the 2d day of October, 1900, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana County, Ohio, referee to take testimony in the matter of the dissolution of the Huling Electric Company. Testimony will be taken at the office of said John W. Boch (office with the R. Thomas & Sons Company, East Liverpool, Ohio) on the 15th day of January, 1901.

JOHN W. BOCH.

By Brookes & Thompson His Attorneys.

BONDS! BONDS!!
First-class coupon Bonds are better for investment than Real Estate Mortgages. They are safe, convenient and pay good interest. I offer as the present time Macbeth-Evans Glass Company 6 1/2 Bonds, Tri-State Gas Company 6 1/2 Bonds, National Glass Company 6 1/2 Bonds and Cleveland Water Company 6 1/2 Bonds at prices netting the investor from 5 1/2 to 6 1/4. Write for particulars.
ROBERT C. HALL,
Member Pittsburg Stock Exchange, 321 Fourth Ave. Pittsburg, Pa. Long Distance Telephone, 3612.

THE News Review is the best advertising medium in the city.

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY STONE.

Send for Price List & Circulars.



MANUFACTURED BY MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

These beautiful designs and samples, with monuments in miniature, can be seen, and full explanations, terms and prices given, by calling on

JAMES EVANS,
147 Sheridan Avenue,
SOLE AGENT.

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS

Made This Change.

DO YOU suffer from Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emission, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, Youthful Errors, Excessive Use of Tobacco or Opium? Sent by mail on receipt of price. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Will Reed, C. F. Craig and G. F. Larkin.



WE GUARANTEE to cure you or refund money, and we stand by our guarantee.

Sold at \$1 per Box, 6 Boxes for \$5.

We Wish to Call Your Attention

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And when we build upon it, the structure stands the storm,
It's good in village, city, town, and good upon the farm.
It's good in Honolulu and across the land and sea,
It's good in Old Manila, and it's good for you and me;
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We Wish to Call Your Attention

to our carefully selected line of Stationery, Box Paper and Writing Tablets.

Also to remind you that we are able to furnish you from a full line of artists' materials—whether for Oil Colors, Water Colors, Crayon or Pastel.

We also carry a full line of Decorator's Pencils.

ALVIN H. BULGER,
Druggist.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

1900.

REPUBLICAN GOLD DOLLAR.

The Republican gold dollar is not so great in size
But it's good for circulation, and helpful to the eyes;
And when we build upon it, the structure stands the storm,
It's good in village, city, town, and good upon the farm.
It's good in Honolulu and across the land and sea,
It's good in Old Manila, and it's good for you and me;
For we back it with Old Glory, which has never yet been furled
At command of king or potentate in this here blessed world.
PEGEE COOLEY.

C. E. Macrum left this morning for Pittsburg.

Miss Mollie Johnson is confined to her home on Basil avenue by illness.

The High School foot ball eleven will play the Wellsville club next Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Catherine Devlin, of Jefferson street, today moved her household goods to Wellsville.

Trades Council will hold a regular meeting this evening and transact business of importance.

Common pleas court was not in session today, as all the cases set for trial have been disposed of.

Business at the township trustees is very slow these days and applicants for aid are few and far between.

The household goods of W. M. Hickey were received at the freight depot yesterday from Rochester.

Mrs. Charles Mahaffey returned to her home in this city today after a visit with her parents at Salineville.

H. A. Keffer left this morning for Salineville, where he joined a party and spent the day hunting near that place.

The trustees of St. Stephen's church, this city, were given permission by Judge Hole to place a \$5,000 mortgage on their property.

On application Judge Hole has authorized the trustees of the Methodist church of Wellsville to mortgage church property in the sum of \$3,000.

Monday evening a well-known kilnman, who works at the oldend of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery, lost \$45 coming down Lincoln avenue.

Winnie Mercer is expected to arrive home from New York in a few days. There is but little doubt but that he will wear a New York uniform next year.

Joseph B. Williams, of the outbound platform of the freight station, had the large toe of his right foot mashed yesterday afternoon by a cask falling on it.

Mrs. Eliza Stapelton, who has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Baz Surles, Beaver Falls, is improving and will be brought to her home in this city Saturday.

There is very little change in the condition of Mrs. T. M. Bennett, who was injured Saturday night by being thrown from a delivery wagon. A son and daughter have been sent for.

IS THE NEW SCALE DEAD IN TRENTON?

Kilnmen, Who Accepted It, Are Now Said to Be With the Others, Opposing It.

THE ATTENDANCE FELL OFF

At the Kilnmen's Meetings as Soon as They Decided to Accept the Scale.

A TRENTON VIEW OF IT

President Hughes, of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters, who spent two weeks in this city during the summer, trying to enforce the uniform price list upon the Trenton potters, and who departed suddenly with a promise to soon call again, is busily engaged in East Liverpool trying to settle the differences between the operators and the men, in regard to the representation of the latter on the board of arbitration.

The new scale has now ceased to be the topic of conversation at the Brotherhood meetings, and many of the members who are in favor of it are now convinced that it is among the "dead ones."

The kilnmen, who were credited with first accepting it, are now said to be with the majority in opposing it.

As soon as the scale was accepted by the kilnmen the attendance at their meetings fell off in large numbers, and now they are very poorly attended.

This state of affairs is attributed to the action of the heads of the Brotherhood in trying to enforce the new scale.

In a conversation yesterday afternoon with four Brotherhood members who are employed at the International pottery, they affirmed the report that the attendance at their meetings had fallen off since the agitation of the uniform price list.

Speaking of the probability that the scale would ever be enforced in this city, one of them said:

"The Brotherhood officials, try as they may, cannot make the majority of the potters in this city believe that the new scale is going to benefit them in any way.

"As a matter of fact, it will not, for it does not treat the situation fairly, in that it increases the wages in some departments and decreases it in others.

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THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 110.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

TWO CENTS

HON. S. W. M'CALL TOMORROW NIGHT

The First Gun of the Republican Campaign In This City Will Be Fired.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD BE OUT

The Speaker Comes From Massachusetts and Is a Talented and Eloquent Orator.

MAKE IT A MONSTER MEETING

Tomorrow evening at the Republican wigwam on Fifth street the first gun of the campaign in this city will be fired, when Hon. Samuel W. McCall will discuss the issues of the campaign in an able manner.

McCall is at present a congressman from Massachusetts and has the reputation of being a talented and eloquent orator, one well versed on the political situation. This is the only speech he will make in Ohio, and Republicans and people of all political parties in this city will be well repaid if they attend the meeting tomorrow night.

It is the duty of every Republican in the city to turn out and attend the meeting, as Hon. Samuel W. McCall should be accorded a hearty welcome and show what a staunch Republican city East Liverpool is.

A called meeting of the central committee will be held this evening, when every preparation will be made to receive the distinguished orator and statesman.

The reception committee will be appointed and the chairman and vice presidents of the meeting will be selected.

A brass band will be engaged, and it is expected that the large tent will be filled to overflowing with enthusiastic Republicans.

Two arc lights has been placed in the tent and it has been seated. Every person who attends the meeting will be made comfortable.

Wellsville will send a delegation to help make the affair an immense success.

Turn out, Republicans, and make this meeting one long to be remembered.

A WEDDING.

Frank Heard Holroyd and Miss Elizabeth Giles Were United in Marriage Monday.

Frank Heard Holroyd, of Steubenville, and Miss Elizabeth Giles, of this city, were united in marriage Monday afternoon at the First M. E. parsonage, Rev. Clark Crawford officiating. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony.

The happy couple will make their home in Monessen, Pa.

ON A FURLOUGH.

C. O. Weddle, Cook on Board the U. S. Transport Sumter, is in the City.

C. O. Weddle, cook on board the transport Sumter, arrived in the city last evening and will return to San Francisco tomorrow evening.

Mr. Weddle left the boat at Frisco on the 16th of September and has

been in New York since that time. The gentleman was attached to a hospital corps during the Cuban war and has almost two years of his present enlistment to serve.

HE SAW SERVICE.

G. A. STRAUSS HAS RETURNED FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Was a Member of One of the Skeleton Companies That Helped Rescue Captain Gilmore.

George A. Strauss, formerly a member of Company G, 34th U. S. volunteer infantry, is in the city the guest of his mother, Mrs. Strauss, Jackson street.

Strauss enlisted in the army on December 14, 1899, and was sent with his regiment to the Philippines, where he served until September 8, when he was sent home on account of having the pleurisy. He received his discharge in San Francisco on October 3.

Strauss saw some very active service and was a member of one of the three skeleton companies that rescued Captain Gilmore and his 25 brave followers from the hands of the Filipinos.

He formerly resided in this city and is well known to many people here, having worked in the potteries here.

In speaking of the political situation he stated that he was a Republican, and so were a majority of the soldiers in the Philippines, who were well satisfied with the grand administration of President McKinley.

ONLY TWO ARRESTS.

A CRIPPLED PENCIL VENDER MADE HIMSELF OBNOXIOUS.

He Occupied a Cell at the Jail And Was Then Told to Get Out of the City.

James Smith, a pencil vender, who is a cripple, made himself very "numerous" at the Schmidt grocery yesterday afternoon. Officer Morris was called and Smith was taken to the city jail. The mayor gave him a few minutes to get out of the city, and he shook the dust of East Liverpool from his feet in less time than it takes to tell it.

To all intents and purposes William Jones was dead last night when Officer Mahony found him at the flint mill. Mahony made an examination and discovered that Jones was drunk. Fearing that the night air might injure Jones' health, the officer took him to city hall.

This morning Mayor Davidson fined him \$7 60, and he went to work on the streets at noon.

IN THE POTTERIES.

Some Items Gathered Among the Factories of This City.

The clay hands at Brunt's have been loafing for two days, owing to the condition of the clay.

The new slip house being erected at the C. C. Thompson pottery is nearing completion and will be finished in a few days. Material for the new sagger kiln has arrived and work upon its erection will commence at once.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—F. W. Poland was in Irondale on business today.

—Frank Crook was in Alliance today on business.

—Frank Lowe went to Minerva this morning on business.

BIG BILL BROWN BADLY USED UP

The Act Was Committed Monday Evening, and George Parry Was the Principal.

THE OFFICERS WERE CALLED

Found Brown In Such a Condition That He Was Taken to a Physician.

AND THE END IS NOT YET

On Monday night about 12 o'clock Bill Brown, a colored man, was beaten in a shameful manner at the hands of George Parry.

Brown is employed at the saloon conducted by Parry on Second street. It seems on this occasion Bill had imbibed a little too freely and Parry objected.

Parties who passed earlier in the evening heard Brown remark that he would drink as much as he liked. He afterward went to John Rinehart's barn and went to sleep.

A little before midnight Officers Gill and Auderheide were summoned to Rinehart's barn on Second street, and a pitiable sight met their eyes. Big Bill was seated in the office and was bleeding profusely from numerous wounds about the face.

The left side of his face contained a lump on either side of the eye as large as a walnut and the member was completely closed. Above the right eye was found a cut which required several stitches to close.

The officers summoned Dr. Ogden, who attended to the fellow's injuries, and he was made as comfortable as possible for the night.

The officers made a report at the mayor's office, but strange to say nothing was done, and the reporters were not even informed of the matter.

Brown asserted when left on Monday night that he would make complaint in the morning, but it is thought he was influenced to stay away from police court.

Parry appeared at city hall and said Brown attacked him with a chair.

The authorities say that Brown refused to make complaint against Parry, but the end of the case is not yet, as there is an ordinance against fighting in East Liverpool and those who saw the condition of Brown assert that Parry should be given the full extent of the law.

REV. B. M. CARSON.

He Left This Morning to Begin His Pastorate of the Urbana A. M. E. Church.

Rev. B. M. Carson and family left this morning for Urbana, where they will make their future home. Rev. Carson was pastor of the African M. E. church of this city for five years, and while here made a host of friends who are sorry to see him leave, but wish for him the greatest of success in his new pastorate.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Joseph Wallace, of Columbus, Came to the City And Was Taken Seriously Ill.

Joseph Wallace came to this city

on Monday from Columbus and yesterday he secured a job cleaning up a yard around a Broadway residence. While at work he was taken seriously ill and went to the river bank, where he vomited very heavily. Here he was found and taken to the city jail.

Last evening Dr. Ogden was called and said the man was suffering from cholera morbus. He is some better today.

FALSE PRETENSE.

ALFRED PETERSON ENTERED A SUIT AGAINST ED FIGLEY.

Claimed That Figley Secured a Pair of Shoes from Him on a False Order.

Alfred Peterson, a shoe dealer of West Market street, entered suit in Justice McLane's court against Ed Figley, charging him with obtaining goods under false pretense.

Figley secured a pair of shoes from plaintiff, giving in payment therefor an order on Contractor H. S. Rinehart. It developed that Figley was not in the employ of Rinehart, and he was accordingly arrested by Constable Miller and brought before the justice, where a settlement was made by Figley agreeing to pay for the shoes, together with the costs in the case.

M'CARRON IS HOME.

HAS A 60-DAY FURLOUGH AND WILL SPEND IT HERE.

Second Sergeant, Troop M, U. S. Cavalry, And Likes Soldier Life.

Dennis McCarron, second sergeant, Troop M, Second U. S. cavalry, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and will spend a 60-day furlough in this city visiting relatives and friends.

Dennis is stationed with his troop at Matanzas, Cuba, and looks the very picture of health. He says he likes soldier life very well and the climate of Cuba agrees with him.

In his troop are William Shepherd and Morris Carnahan, of this city, and he says they are both enjoying the best of health.

SETTLED THE CASES.

Receiver L. C. Laylin is Managing to Get Things Straightened Out.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—L. C. Laylin, of the First National bank, of Lisbon, and Mrs. Kiddy F. Jackson have adjusted the case filed last May by the receiver to recover judgment for \$140, claimed to be due on an overcheck.

Mrs. Jackson proved that her husband had paid \$130 on the amount to Cashier Childs in June, 1898, although the books of the bank failed to show that the money ever came into the bank. Judgment was entered against her for \$10.

The two cases of Laylin, receiver, against the village of Lisbon, which were consolidated a week ago, were also settled by judgment being entered in favor of the village for \$500 and costs.

COAL OPERATORS ACCEPTED TERMS.

Special to News Review.
Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—Coal operators today accepted strikers' terms.
LEWIS.

THE CONSTABLE DID NOT STAY

His Services Were Secured to Help Get Property of William T. Densmore

FROM MRS. MARGARET WINTERS

That Lady Objected and Miller Left the House In a Great Hurry.

WRIT OF REPLEVIN ISSUED

Wm. T. Densmore and wife came to the court of Justice McLane yesterday and secured the services of Constable Miller in an effort to secure some articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Densmore, which were then in possession of Mrs. Margaret Winters, mother of Densmore's wife. It seems that since Densmore's marriage to Miss Winters they have been living with Mrs. Winters in California Hollow.

Lately the feeling has not been of the warmest between the lady and her son-in-law, and the Densmores had concluded to take up their abode by themselves in another locality. When the fact was made known Mrs. Winters appropriated some of the clothing belonging to her daughter.

Constable Miller went after the goods yesterday afternoon, but got a very warm reception when he arrived at the Winters homestead. Mrs. Winters is not easy to handle and Miller found this out very soon, as he came down Trentvale street on the run.

The constable secured a writ of replevin last evening and this morning served the papers and got the goods.

NOTABLE GATHERING.

AND THEY AVERAGE WELL IN THE MATTER OF YEARS.

They Also Stand as Representatives Worthy of Trust And Confidence.

On Tuesday morning, October 9, there assembled in Cleveland 18 gentlemen, on duty as grand jurors in the United States district court of the northwestern district of Ohio. It was a notable gathering from the standpoint of intelligence, representative citizenship and the average age of jurors, reaching the figures of sixty-three and one-sixth years. Following are names, addresses and ages, of course all citizens of the Buckeye state:

H. C. Gray, Painesville, 84.
Valentine Mong, Paris, 72.
David Boyce, East Liverpool, 76.
Daniel Durr, Millersburg, 65.
W. A. Craig, Shreve, 49.
David Fites, Pictoria, 55.
D. A. McDowell, Millersburg, 69.
Geo. W. Freeman, Ravenna, 58.
Edwin Ferrall, Carrollton, 78.
Philip White, Wellsville, 71.
R. N. Chamberlin, East Palestine, 40.
Francis Finney, Bristolville, 68.
Joseph Miller, North Amherst, 57.
Johnson Sherrick, Canton, 59.
J. B. Gillespie, Leetonia, 60.
David J. Hopkins, Cleveland, 62.
Thos. M. Jones, Cleveland, 56.
James Kubicka, Cleveland, 58.

All the news in the News Review.

BRYAN AS AN ARTFUL DODGER

He Wanted More Federal Power to Regulate but Not to Destroy, the "Trusts."

SOMERSAULT ON THE "TRUSTS"

Backs Out Completely When Republicans Propose an "Anti-trust" Amendment.

WHAT HE SAID A YEAR AGO

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, Ye wretched sinner lie."

These words were used by William Jennings Bryan in his remarks before the Chicago conference on trusts on Sept. 16, 1899. They are as applicable to the present story as when he quoted them.

Few instances of artful dodging by men high in politics equal Bryan's flop on the trust question. A little over a year ago he attended the Chicago conference on trusts. On Sept. 16, 1899, he made a speech. It is printed in full in the official record of the debates published by the Civic Federation of Chicago, pages 572-576.

"Now this is a conference. We have not met here to destroy the trusts."

So said Mr. Bryan in the course of his speech on September 16. Assuredly so. There was nothing in Mr. Bryan's speech which looked toward destroying all trusts.

He merely proposed regulation. With that end in view he advocated substantially the same policy that was proposed in congress a few months later by a Republican, to-wit: Strengthening the federal power over trusts. He said:

"The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing to get two-thirds of both houses to favor such an amendment. That is true; it is a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts they can control two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the states. But what is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing?"

The principal change desired by Bryan at that time was presented by him in these terms:

"That the federal government has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions as congress may think necessary upon every corporation which does business outside of the state in which it was organized." No destruction there. Mr. Bryan said later:

"I am not sure that the constitution would prohibit such an act of congress as I suggest."

Not certain even as to the power to regulate.

The Republicans, however, were sure that there was no such authority in the constitution, and that without it no effective law could be passed. They proposed, therefore, to amend the constitution that the precise thing pretendedly favored by Mr. Bryan might be done, not in an uncertain or doubtful way, with everything unsettled until a case could be carried to the supreme court, but by building on a solid basis from the beginning. Then the Bryanites in congress cast an almost solid vote against the Republican proposition and defeated it. And ever since then Bryan has wriggled and twisted and tried, by loud general clamor about trusts, to get away from his own record.

But he cannot squirm away from it. William Jennings Bryan must toast on the spit of his own contriving. Never was a man more flagrantly inconsistent than Bryan has been on the trust question. He does not eat his own words; he bolts them whole without

even trying to chew them. Of a truth it may be said:

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, The wretched sinner lies."

A COMPARISON.

THE FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO READ THIS ARTICLE.

And After They Have Thought It Over Then Ask Themselves, "How Shall I Vote This Fall?"

Am I Republican, Democrat or Populist?

Let me reason with myself—and you.

Suppose, for a moment, I am a farmer, and I own or rent land. Five years ago I farmed 160 acres out west. Times were bad, crops were poor, my wheat brought only 40 cents a bushel at the farm, and my corn only 18 cents. It was cheaper to burn corn in the stove than to buy wood or coal. I saved enough wheat for seed, and sold the rest, but did not get enough to pay the storekeeper what I owed him, and could get no more credit. I owed a big payment on my farm machinery. Thank heaven, the agent of the harvest company extended the time on my note for another year. That saved my home and the lives of myself and family.

That was under Cleveland's Democratic administration.

Four years ago McKinley was nominated for president. It was a happy omen for the tillers of the soil all over the country.

In 1896 my crops were good. My wheat and corn, cattle and hogs brought good prices.

I paid off the storekeeper, settled with the harvest company, took up the mortgage on the homestead and commenced to live.

Another year and three more years have gone by, and I am still prosperous. So prosperous, in fact, that I have almost forgotten the hard times before William McKinley came to be president of the greatest republic in the world. But I have not forgotten that I have a piano in the house, that two boys have been fitted for college, that my wife and daughters are well dressed, and that the old man himself is taking life mighty easy.

Prosperity has increased the size of my waistband, and I guess I am just good enough Republican to vote once more for Major McKinley. What say you?

NAME YOUR TRUSTS.

This Sends Out a Ringing Defiance in the Face of William Jennings Bryan.

One of the most observant students of industrial history in this country today thus addresses William Jennings Bryan and bids him defiance. The "Calamity Howler" is surely getting in deep water:

"This particular form of organization has only been adopted in a few cases: Standard Oil, sugar, whisky and less than a half dozen others. Through public criticism, special legislation and other causes all these trusts have been dissolved and reorganized as simple stock corporations, so that as a matter of fact, and here we ask Mr. Bryan to take notice, not a single 'trust' remains.

"If Mr. Bryan or any of his followers think there is a trust still in existence, let them point it out, tell where it is and where it was organized. Unless they can put their finger on at least one trust, they in all decency should stop talking. Strictly speaking then, the campaign against trusts is just wind, it is a campaign against a man of straw; but in reality the so-called war on trusts is a war on corporations, pure and simple. Mr. Bryan has a perfect right to wage war against corporations, but he should be honest about it and frankly declare his real purpose."

Hear McCall at Wigwam.

This week a special sale of Ingrain

Art Squares

all sizes and prices from \$1.50 each up.

Just what you need to make your floors warmer this winter.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

PRESIDENT HAS RECOGNIZED LABOR

McKinley Gave More Appointments to Wage Earners Than All His Predecessors.

A PARTIAL LIST GIVEN

It Contains the Names of Some of the Most Prominent Labor Leaders

IN ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE

President McKinley has recognized labor in appointments more than all his predecessors combined. The following are some of his appointments:

Peter B. Laird, stone cutter and member of local assembly 1563 of the Knights of Labor, Brooklyn, New York—commissioner of immigration at Quebec, Canada. Appointed 1897.

David Healy, journalist, writer on labor topics for 15 years, ex-chairman of national executive board of the Knights of Labor—commissioner of immigration at Vancouver, B. C. Appointed 1899.

Cameron Miller, coal miner, secretary miners' union, Ohio—immigrant inspector. Appointed 1898.

Frank Sargent, grand master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—Appointed member of international com-

mission, but declined to serve owing to the desire of his organization to retain him as grand master.

M. D. Ratchford, coal miner, president United Mine Workers' of America—Appointed member of industrial commission 1898.

John L. Kennedy, printer, member of Typographical union. Appointed member of industrial committee, 1898.

John Farquhar, printer. Appointed member of the industrial commission, 1898.

Edwin C. Madden, locomotive engineer, member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Appointed third assistant postmaster general, 1898.

W. G. Edens, railroad brakeman, member of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Appointed superintendent of free delivery, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Litchman, shoemaker, ex-grand secretary Knights of St. Crispin, ex-general secretary of the Knights of Labor. Appointed member of industrial commission, 1900.

John Thomas, coal miner. Appointed immigrant inspector in territory opposite Buffalo, in Canada, in 1898.

Robert Watchorn, advanced from immigrant inspector to special supervisor immigrant inspector, 1899.

Adolph J. You, locomotive engineer, member grievance committee B. of L. E.—Special immigrant inspector, Puget Sound district. Appointed 1899.

Robert D. Layton, axe-maker, member of the axe-makers' union, ex-grand secretary of the Knights of Labor—Special immigrant inspector. Appointed 1898.

T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration, appointed 1897. Was initiated into the machinists' and blacksmiths' union in 1870, and remained a member until the dissolu-

tion of the organization in 1877. He became a member of the Knights of Labor in 1874, and is still a member. Was a member of the Industrial Brotherhood from 1874 to the dissolution of the organization in 1878; is an honorary member of 17 different labor organizations in as many states.

This list, and it falls far short of being complete, shows that President McKinley has given more appointments to labor than all of his predecessors since the foundation stone of the government was laid.

Water Consumer's Notice.

All Water Rents are due and payable semi-annually, April and October of each year, at the Water Works office, 144 Fourth street. October rent is due. Ten per cent saved if paid during October.

J. W. GIPNER, Secretary.

You are wanted at the Wigwam Thursday.

—Baggage Agent F. B. Smith, wife and daughter today attended the funeral of an aunt of Mr. Smith near Salineville.

**GRAND
Republican Rally
—at the—
Wigwam,
Fifth Street,
Thursday evening,
October 18.**

The

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
Congressman of Massachusetts.

Mr. McCall will make only this one speech in Ohio.

Everybody Cordially Invited.

Rupture or Hernia Cured

No operations or injections, no pain or discomfort in any way, no steel springs or iron frames, no wooden, ivory or hard rubber balls, cups, punches or plugs used. Not the LEAST DISTRESS or annoyance. Our Outfit for the CURE OF RUPTURE OR HERNIA is made of fine soft materials, such as felt, velvet, chamolli skins and elastic webs. It fits like a glove and can harm you no more. IT HOLDS your intestines back in their natural position and the wound WILL HEAL like any other wound when it has a chance. The ONLY WAY to CURE is to hold the intestines in or back all the time, until the wound becomes grown together. Your Rupture CAN NOT be CURED in any other way. We have had 25 years constant and hard experience in treating RUPTURES and this OUTFIT is the RE-SURE. Men, women and children made COMFORTABLE by using this OUTFIT. Prices reasonable and in accordance with the case. IF INTERESTED, please write for particulars, which we will mail you FREE. Address, Mohawk Remedy Co., Rome, N. Y.

MOHAWK CATARRH CURE.

Cheapest and Best. Cures Catarrh in from 3 to 10 days. Cures Cold in the Head, 5 to 15 minutes. Cures Headache, 1 to 5 minutes. Securely packed with full instruction. By mail, POSTAGE PAID, 25c. Try it and you will be more than pleased with the investment. Your money sent back if you are dissatisfied. "Stamps taken." Mohawk Remedy Co., Rome, N. Y.

Read the News Review.

YOU GOT IT, ALL YOU ASKED FOR

[From the Colorado Springs Gazette.]

To the people of the United States, greeting:

Four years ago—

You demanded work for your idle sons.

You got it. You never had so many people employed as now.

You wanted your idle capital to be employed.

You got it.

You wanted to see the army of tramps mustered out.

They are gone.

You wanted your soup houses closed.

They are closed.

You wanted to get rid of the receivers of your railways and banks.

They are gone.

You wanted to see the smoke coming from the stacks of your smelters, mills and factories.

It came. Many have since been kicking about the smoke nuisance.

You wanted the savings bank deposits to increase.

Never so large in your history as at present.

You wanted to see interest rates decrease that your people could borrow more cheaply wherewith to develop your resources.

You got it. Interest has never been so low as now.

You demanded more money. The circulation must be increased per capita.

You got it. It has increased with

marvelous rapidity for four years.

You demanded that one dollar be just as good as another.

You got it. That is the kind we have now, and you can get all the silver or paper you want at any bank.

You demanded the markets of the world for your surplus products and goods.

You got it. Got it so suddenly it almost dazzled you.

You wanted us to stop borrowing money in Europe.

We stopped it, and Europe is now borrowing money from us.

You wanted the government to collect every dollar of the Pacific railroad debt, instead of a portion, as Mr. Cleveland proposed.

Mr. McKinley made them pay every cent, principal and interest.

You wanted Cuba liberated.

It is done.

You wanted the rights of our people maintained at home and abroad.

It has been done.

What you really wanted the worse was what Mr. McKinley promised:

"An honest dollar and a chance to earn it."

You got both. Not from the Bryanites, but it was none the less acceptable to the man behind the dinner bucket.

If you want more things of this sort you can get them from the same source.

Yours devotedly,

AMMI PETTIGREW.

BRYAN VISITS GOTHAM

Big Crowds Heard the Colonel
In New York.

THREE GREAT MEETINGS HELD.

Crowds Cared Little to Hear Other Speakers — Elegant Dinner — Rev. Sommers Gave Nebraskan Gold-Headed Cane, In Behalf of Church Fair.

New York, Oct. 17.—Wm. J. Bryan was accorded a series of ovations on his visit to New York.

As the train bearing him steamed into the annex of the Grand Central depot that part of the immense building was packed with a waiting multitude.

Colonel Bryan was driven to the Hoffman house in an open carriage, in which he sat next to Richard Croker, and, with uncovered head, bowed and smiled to the thousands which cheered him. Forty-second street presented an animated scene. From Lexington avenue on one side to Sixth avenue on the other the sidewalks were lined with the populace.

Dinner In Nebraskan's Honor.

Later there was a dinner at the Hoffman house in honor of Colonel Bryan. It was held in the Salon Louis Quinze. Fifty covers were laid, an increase from what was first intended. The room was beautifully decorated with laurel leaves, palms and evergreens. Colonel Bryan's portrait, framed in a silk American flag, was just behind the chair reserved for Mayor Van Wyck, the presiding officer. It was discovered previously that the decorator had in arranging the portrait of Colonel Bryan intertwined the Filipino and American colors about the picture. This was believed to be an error, and at dinnertime the colors of Aguinaldo were conspicuously absent.

Bryan Would Not Drink Wine.

Fifteen persons sat at the table reserved for the guest of honor and more distinguished persons. The remaining guests sat at smaller tables. All the tables were decorated with flowers, roses predominating. The service was the best the house could provide, linens of the most costly sort, the heaviest plate, cut glass and the best of china. Although Colonel Bryan did not drink his wine, glasses were provided just as for the other guests.

Mayor Van Wyck sat in an inlaid chair brought from Arabia. On either side of him, two and two, were special chairs on which sat Colonel Bryan, Mr. Croker, Adlai E. Stevenson and William R. Hearst.

When all were seated, Colonel Bryan was between Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. The other guests at the main table were: In the chair, Robert A. Van Wyck, on his right William J. Bryan, Richard Croker, John B. Stanchfield, William J. Stone, William F. Mackay, Edward M. Shepard, John W. Keller. On the mayor's left were Adlai E. Stevenson, William R. Hearst, Webster Davis, John D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, John De Witt Warner and George M. Van Hoesen. At each plate was placed a souvenir program, bound in heavy dark paper, with the name of each guest in gold lettering on the cover. The menu was on cards, plain except for a portrait of Colonel Bryan above and the American flag in colors to the right.

\$12 a Plate, Wine Extra.

The much-disputed cost of the dinner was settled by the Hoffman house manager, who said that the cost was \$12 per plate, exclusive of the wines. Soon after the dinner was over the party got into carriages and was driven to Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden was crowded before the opening of the meeting. As the face of Mr. Croker, behind which appeared Colonel Bryan's was seen, the crowd burst forth in one great prolonged yell. Everyone stood tip-toe on his seat and the garden was a sea of waving flags. As Colonel Bryan, escorted by Mr. Croker, mounted the speaker's stand the cheering was continuous. The two climbed the stairs and made their way to the front, followed by the reception committee. Colonel Bryan and Mr. Croker frequently responded to the cheering by bowing to the vast audience, and the faces of both were wreathed with smiles.

Just behind the two as they mounted the platform Mayor Van Wyck escorted Edward M. Shepard, who acted as chairman of the meeting. The cheering continued, now dying down, now being renewed with increased vigor. It continued for about five minutes, not abating when Colonel Bryan arose to his feet and raised his hand. Mr. Croker pulled him back into his seat. The cheering went on. Then Mr. Croker hesitated a moment,

then raised his hand for silence.

Instead of ceasing the crowd broke forth louder than ever. Do what he could, Mr. Croker could not silence the crowd. After nearly 15 minutes of cheering, the applause began to decrease. Mingled cheers and hisses, the latter for silence, lasted a minute longer.

"Three cheers for our next president," brought out a final cheer, but an effort to repeat it was drowned in cries of "Put him out."

Great Enthusiasm Was Manifested.

The enthusiasm nearly carried the crowd away. The throng at the Madison avenue end of the garden jammed down the aisles and the 60 odd policemen at that point had to do sincere battle with the crowd to keep it under control. When quiet was restored, Mr. Croker arose, took Mr. Shepard by the hand and introduced him to the audience as chairman of the meeting. Before Mr. Shepard could get into the subject of "Imperialism," to which most of his address was devoted, the crowd got so impatient to hear Colonel Bryan that Mr. Shepard could not proceed. He suddenly stopped and introduced President Guggenheimer, of the council, who offered the formal resolutions of the evening. These welcomed Colonel Bryan and Mr. Stevenson to New York, approved the Kansas City platform, opposed imperialism protested against an enormous standing army as a menace to the republic, praised the volunteer army as being sufficient in emergency, opposed entangling foreign alliances, sympathized with the Boers, denounced trusts, pledged the party to bring back to the people constitutional government, and charged the Republicans with having raised a gigantic corruption fund to debauch the suffrage. The resolutions were cheered, though they could not be heard for the shouts for Bryan, and Mr. Shepard at once introduced the latter in a few short sentences. Colonel Bryan stepped to the railing about the stand as the throng broke afresh into cheers. He raised his hand for silence, but the cheers did not subside. Colonel Bryan was dressed simply in the black suit, with a short sack coat.

"Three cheers for our next president," came up from the audience, Colonel Bryan raising his hand in deprecation. The crowd was about to become quiet when, with a boom and a flash of fire, a flashlight bomb went off in the corner of the room. Women shrieked and the crowd yelled, not knowing what it all was. There was great excitement and disorder for a moment and calls for the police. A dozen policemen rushed to the spot where the man sat who had fired the bomb, grabbed him and hustled him and his camera out into the aisle and out of the garden.

Colonel Bryan had stood quietly at the rail on the platform. There was another attempt to renew the cheering, but hisses greeted it, and Colonel Bryan commenced speaking.

The crowd began to thin out when Stevenson began to speak and paid no particular attention to him and other speakers, among them Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and Webster Davis. Colonel Bryan was driven to the open-air stand at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, where a crowd that may have numbered 20,000 had gathered. Mr. Bryan made a brief speech. The Nebraskan was then driven through streets lined by cheering thousands to Tammany hall, where he spoke to a large crowd. Others also spoke. Mr. Bryan then went to Cooper Union, where he spoke to a big crowd. Others also spoke.

Crowd Wild Over Bryan.

When Mr. Bryan and his party came out

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

SUGAR

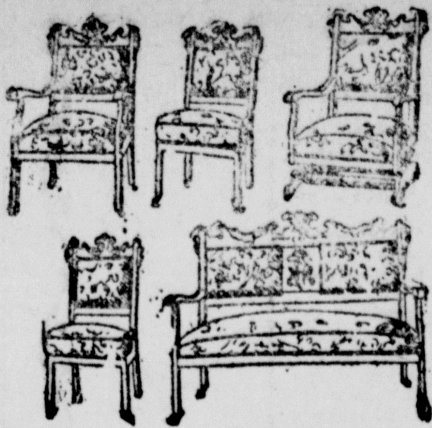
Down, Down,
AWAY DOWN.

Price List:

Granulated Sugar.....	16½ lbs for \$1
Standard A "	17½ " " \$1
Light Brown "	18½ " " \$1
Mason Quart Jars.....	per dozen 55c
Mason Pint Jars.....	" " 50c
Large Lemons.....	" " 15c
Covered Jellies ½ pint.....	" " 25c
Finished Tumblers ½ pint "	" " 25c
Extra Caps and Rings.....	" " 25c
Extra Rings.....	" " 50c
Hand-made Tin Cans.....	" " 40c
Crystal Sealing Wax.....	2 pkgs. 5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can follow



The best way to fit up

A PARLOR

is to have a Suit for a nucleus and fill out with odd pieces.

We're showing a nice suit in our large window.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE
CASH OR CREDIT

or Cooper Union the crowd seemed to go crazy. It was the most dangerous outlook of the evening, and it seemed as if scores were to be trampled under foot. Repeatedly the police charged to get Colonel Bryan's carriage through, but every time the crowd came back. Night sticks were finally drawn, and a lane opened long enough to let the Bryan carriage into Irving place. Through that street it went on the dash and up Broadway. Several hundred persons ran in pursuit and kept right after the carriage and escort to Union square, while hundreds were on the curb. Toward Madison square the crowd fired and most of them dropped out, but an immense crowd was in front of the Hoffman house to meet Colonel Bryan when he got out of his carriage.

He was taken to his suite of rooms at once. There he received the national and state and local committees and was finally turned over to Chairman Frank Campbell, of the state committee, for his four-day trip, which began today, through this state.

COAL OPERATORS MET.

Two Secret Sessions of Representatives of Various Coal Carrying Railroads.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—A secret conference was held in the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company between representatives of various coal carrying railroads and a number of individual operators. The participants were pledged to secrecy as to the object of the consultation, and nothing could be learned of what had transpired. There were two sessions of the conference. There is to be another session today.

After the consultation, George F. Baer, remarked in a general way that it might be some days before a settlement of the strike is reached.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 17.—Frank Pardee, manager of the Calvin Pardee & Co. colliery at Cranberry, denied that he asked Governor Stone to send troops into Luzerne county, but said he and Governor Stone had talked on the advisability of having soldiers in this region. It is Mr. Pardee's belief that if troops were stationed here it would have considerable effect in the way of keeping the peace and preventing marches. Mr. Pardee added that the governor told him he would refer the matter to Brigadier General Gobin who is now on duty in Schuylkill county. President Mitchell said he had no communication or even an intimation that the operators would accept the proposition made by the convention. The strikers who marched to the Panther Creek valley re by the convention. The strikers who turned. Their mission failed because the troops turned them back. The strikers succeeded in closing the Nesquehoning colliery.

CAPTAIN SHIELDS' CASUALTIES.

List of Killed and Wounded Sent by General MacArthur.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Following is General MacArthur's casualty list in Captain Shields' command, which was captured on the island of Marinduque: Killed—Sept. 13, Co. F, 29th regiment, U. S. V. L. William Andrews, Elmore E. Murrahy, Edwin Niles; Sept. 14, Frank Weighand.

Wounded—Sept. 13, Captain Devereaux Shields, neck, mouth and shoulder, serious; Liown S. Colvin, hip, slight; Robert D. Jackson, cheek, slight; Toliver G. Johnson, head, slight, arm, serious; Juan B. Poole, head, slight; John Chew, head, wrist, slight, shoulder, serious.

IN HIS DAUGHTER'S PRESENCE.

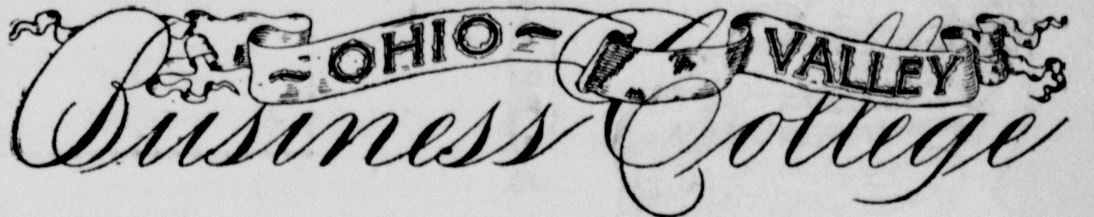
Thomas F. Lane, Well Connected Washington Man, Committed Suicide.

Washington, Oct. 17. — Thomas F. Lane, son-in-law of ex-Senator Blackburn, committed suicide at his home here by shooting himself in the presence of his little daughter, while his wife was resting on a couch in an adjoining room. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Lane was the American representative of the London ordnance firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim. He had been in ill-health for some time.

Captain Shields Was Ambushed.

Manila, Oct. 17.—Details received here show that Captain Shields and party were ambushed and surrendered through a misunderstanding among themselves. General Ware so arranged his troops that the rebels finally surrounded the prisoners.

All the news in the News Review.



Has an excellent corps of teachers, each a specialist in his line. Individual Instruction in all branches. ACTUAL BUSINESS Bookkeeping Banking, Corporation, etc.; Shorthand, Typewriting, (Touch System) Penmanship and Common Branches. Enter at the opening of the term, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. WEAVER, M. S.,
President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.,
Secretary and Business Manager.



Ladies' Winter Weight Shoes.

Inexpensive but pretty, heavy soled Shoes, excellently made from smooth, well finished kid skins, neat and stylish. Pat. Leather and kid tips. Such is our \$2.50 Shoe for Ladies.

Every Pair Guaranteed. See Them In Our Window.

THE HEISLER-BENCE SHOE CO

DIAMOND

E. L. O.

The Sleepless Shoe Firm.

WANTED.

WANTED—An unfurnished room, centrally located. Address "W. H.," post-office.

WANTED—First-class plumbers. Geo. Sands, Builders Exchange, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Mrs. E. H. Sebring, 276 Sixth street

AGENTS WANTED—For "Galveston: The Horrors of a Stricken City," by Murat Halstead—a fearful tale of a beautiful city swept into the sea. Demand enormous. Splendid book. Only \$1.50. Agents selling from 10 to 100 daily, and clearing from \$6 to \$75 daily. A bonanza for agents. Only endorsed book. Freight paid. Credit given. Outfits free. Send six two cent stamps for postage. Big commissions. Send for outfit and territory to day. The Dominion Company, Department, A, Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four-room house with basement, situated on Calcutta road, near residence of J. T. Smith. Inquire at Anderson's dairy or P. O. box 371.

LOST.

LOST—A gentleman's heavy gold ring containing the monogram, "E. G." The ring was lost in the opera house on Monday night and finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at Larkins' drug store.

LOST OR STOLEN—A lemon and white Pointer dog of medium size. A suitable reward will be given by returning same to I. N. Crable, 273 East Market street.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

East Liverpool, O., Oct. 3, 1900. State of Ohio, County of Columbiana.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrators of the estate of Geo. C. Morton, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will make payment to John H. Norton, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment to the same party.

CHAS. H. MURPHY,
JOHN H. MORTON.

All the news in the News Review.

THE NEWS REVIEW

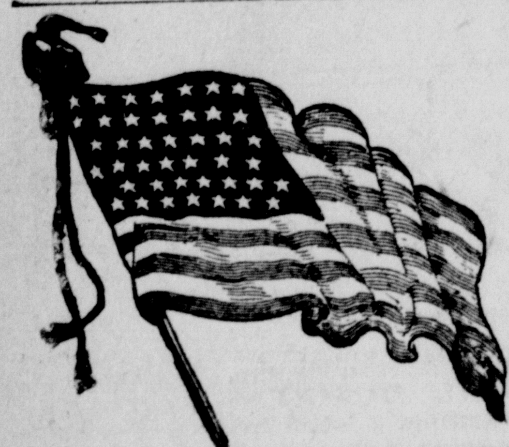
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One year in advance.....\$5 00
Three months..... 1 25
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York

STATE.
Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.
Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.
Food Commissioner,
JOE. E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.
School Commissioner,
L. D. BONEBRAKE,
of Knox.
Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.
Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.
Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES.
Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.
County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE.
Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.
"If there is any one who believes
the gold standard is a good thing, or
that it must be maintained, I warn
him not to cast his vote for me, be-
cause I promise him it will not be
maintained in this country longer than
I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon.
William Jennings Bryan in a speech
at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16,
1896.

TELLING TRUTHS.
Hon. Ed L. Hamilton, of Michigan,
says: "There are many asses in gold
harness." "There is much vacuity
trimmed with lace."

DON'T WORRY.
Exercise God-given courage and
pluck; and, trusting the Master, do
your very best with the talent given
you. It don't pay to worry.

M'KINLEY AND LABOR.
Read, in another column in today's
News Review, the appointments Pres-
ident William McKinley has made in
favor of labor and labor leaders.

GREAT CROWDS.
Immense crowds turned out to see
Bryan in New York City. Immense
crowds turned out to see him in East



SPECIAL NOTICE.

Werespect-
fully call
the atten-
tion of our
agents, and
the music-
loving pub-
lic in gen-
eral, to the
fact that
certain
parties are
manufac-
turing and
have placed
upon the
market a
cheap piano,
bearing a name
so similar to our
own (with a slight
difference in spelling)
that the
purchaser may be
led to believe that
he is pur-
chasing a genuine
"Sohmer Piano."
We deem it our
duty to those who
have been
favorably im-
pressed with the fine
quality and
high reputation of
the "Sohmer Piano"
to warn them
against the possi-
bility of an imposi-
tion by unscrupu-
lous dealers or agents.
Every genuine
"Sohmer Piano"
has the above Trade
Mark stamped upon
the sounding board.

SOHMER & CO.,
149-155 East 14th St. NEW YORK

TO BE SEEN AT

Smith & Phillip's MUSIC HOUSE, East Liverpool, O.

Liverpool, and then—voted against
him.

THROW IT AWAY.

My boy, when an unprincipled man,
young or old, tempts you to smoke
your first cigarette, look him in the
face and refuse the blight and curse
he is trying to fasten upon your
young life.

AT THE WIGWAM.

Don't fail to hear Hon. Samuel W.
McCall at the wigwam tomorrow night.
He is a splendid platform speaker.
Let every Republican in the city be
on hand, and bring your gold Demo-
cratic neighbor with you.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT.

Teddy, our own gallant and heroic
and commonplace Teddy, is making
friends and votes by the thousands
as he travels over the land. He has
the sand, and the great masses in
this land of freedom very much ad-
mire nerve, pluck and genuine cour-
age.

BRYAN'S COLORS.

And so, by mistake, the decorator
at the big Bryan banquet at New
York city twined the Filipino colors
with our own red, white and blue, the
triplets of Old Glory. The matter
was remedied at once and termed a
mistake. Why? The only mistake was
in having the colors of Old Glory
there.

FUNNY REPUBLICANISM.

Catering to and fawning upon the
proprietor of a sheet devoted to Bill
Bryan and his assinnities in order to
make a little extra cash or possibly
convert a single Democrat. Get off
the fence. Be a man or a mouse. The
day of reckoning will come when you
least expect it. Don't imagine your-
self smart and cunning. Your suppo-
sitional victims may yet attend your
political funeral. We mean you. Do
you drop? You'd better imitate Crock-
ett's coon, and say: "Don't shoot. I'll
come down."

MAKE IT SNOW.

Every Republican is interested in
making it snow votes for McKinley
and Roosevelt and the entire Republi-
can ticket on November 6, 1900. Mc-
Kinley has proven himself the best
friend, politically, the potters of
East Liverpool ever had. We have
given him grand majorities in days

gone by. Let us show him that we
are not ungrateful and give him the
greatest majority that any Republican
leader ever received at the hands of
the voters of this city. Constitute
yourself a committee of one to this
end.

THE WORKINGMAN.

Say, toilers, mechanics and work-
ingmen, ye who earn your living in the
sweat of your face; come, let us rea-
son together for a few minutes. What
is the situation in the nation today?
You have better wages and shorter
hours than ever before known in the
history of the nation. The home of
the sober and saving mechanic and
laborer is a better and more comfort-
able home than ever before known
in the history of this great nation.
He was never before so well clothed
and fed; and he has never before
had such glorious opportunities for
self culture, education and mental de-
velopment. As the street gamin so
fittingly and tritely puts it: "The
American mechanic and workingman
is strictly in the swim, boss, and don't
you forget it." And this in good Re-
publican times, with William McKin-
ley at the head of the nation. Surely,
workingmen of the United States, you
desire no change in the condition of
affairs.

McCall at Wigwam Thursday even-
ing.

BRYAN'S ALLIES.

Here is a Sample of the Men Whom
Bill Bryan Prefers to Our
Soldiers.

William Jennings Bryan loves the
Filipinos with a peculiar love and
hates the American soldier and sailor
with a peculiar hate. The soldiers
and sailors, men who did not resign
or run away when under fire, simply
despise Bill Bryan, the silver trust
agent, and we honor the soldiers and
sailors that they do not hate the fel-
low—simply hold him in contempt.
Read:

"Good Doctor" Bryan's "civilized al-
lies" in the Philippines will persist in
getting him into trouble.

According to the Chicago American
of October 10, Marcellus Marcus, a
wealthy Filipino, has offered a reward
of \$100 for the left ear of each mem-
ber of the Forty-seventh infantry.
A son of Marcus was killed in a fair
fight with a party from this regiment.

BENDHEIM'S...

To Meet Your Wants

We carry the largest stock of shoes hereabouts.
This is an advantage to you as well as to us. It en-
ables you to find here just what you want in about
nine cases out of ten—enables us to do a large volume
of business, which in turn enables us to buy in large
quantities, thereby obtaining lower prices and bet-
ter qualities, which advantage we again share with
you

Misses' and Childrens' Shoes.

75c for sizes 5 to 8.
\$1.00 " " 8 1-2 to 11.
\$1.25 " " 11 1-2 to 2.

At the above prices we are selling shoes that we will
guarantee in every respect; are up to date in styles,
are positively the best shoes ever seen at these prices

At \$1.00, At \$1.25, At \$1.50.

Sizes 5 to 8. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2.

We are selling our celebrated Wear-well Shoes.

They are all that you would expect of first-class
shoes—good looking—good fitting—well wearing.

BOYS' AND LITTLE GENTS' Wear-well Shoes.

500 boys in this town can testify to their good fit-
ting, good looking and good wearing qualities,

\$1.25 for sizes 9 to 13, with low heels.

\$1.50 for Sizes 12 to 5 1-2, with extra
heavy Soles.

BEINDHEIM'S.

IN THE ORDINARY

heating stove most of the heat passes di-
rect into the chimney without spreading its
warmth. We overcome this waste in the

Tremont Hot Blast

by converting the smoke, soot and gases
into heat. Producing the greatest results
for the fuel consumed.

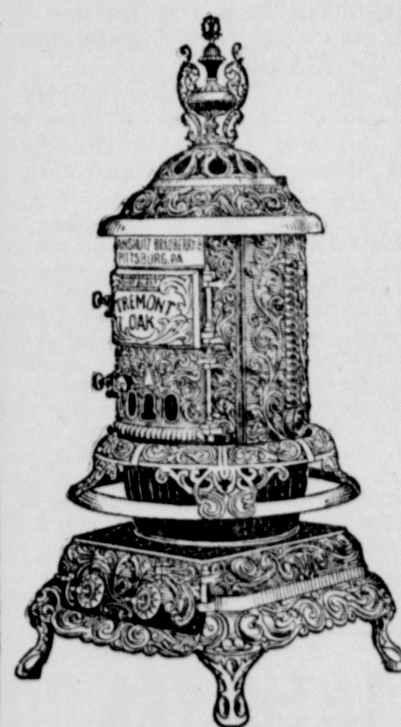
THE TREMONT HOT BLAST

will burn the poorest quality of slack or
coal dust with the same successful results
that it does the best quality of fuel.

The fire is at all times under perfect
control, and can be increased or lessened
to meet the requirements of the user. No
trouble to keep a continuous fire through-
out the winter.

If you want a stove that is unequalled
for economy and good service buy the
TREMONT.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
ALL THE BEST IDEAS.



For Sale by **THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.** East
Liverpool

The recent activity fomented in the
Philippines by the candidacy of Mr.
Bryan is bad enough, but the offer for
soldiers' ears is worthy of a Co-
manche.

Mass meeting at Wigwam Thursday
evening.

BROKE HIS LEG.

George Trotter Fell from a Wagon
This Morning And it Passed
Over Him.

George Trotter, of Calcutta, met
with an accident this morning that
will lay him up for several days.

He was riding on a wagon and
slipped off. The wheel passed over
him, breaking his leg. The patrol
wagon was called and Dr. Lemon, of
Calcutta, reduced the fracture.

Hear McCall at Wigwam.

Welsbach Light Only 35c

FOR COMPLETE OUTFIT.

You are interested in securing first
class illumination, for reading, writing
and like purposes. Think of the superb
Welsbach Light, complete, at only 35c.
Very handsome heating stoves. You
should inspect them.

Fancy Glassware for Welsbach
Lights. Very artistic. All kinds of
mantles, from 10 to 50 cents. It will
pay you to call at the office of the

OHIO VALLEY GAS CO.,

No. 149 Sixth Street.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

SOUTH SIDE.

SEVERS TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

When He Went Home Yesterday He Had a Bottle of Laudanum and a

BOX OF ROUGH ON RATS

He Took About an Ounce of Laudanum, but Physicians Saved His Life.

ALL THE NEWS OF SOUTHSIDE

William Severs, who resides at the mouth of Middle run, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his life yesterday afternoon.

Severs had been in East Liverpool and secured a bottle of laudanum at one store and a box of rough on rats at another. He arrived home about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and after entering the house he displayed the bottle, and turning to his wife, said: "Mother I have got something that will fix me." She attempted to take it from him, but he would not give it up. He afterwards asked her for something to eat and she put up a lunch for him. She then went to the home of her daughter on an errand and told him where she was going. He asked her not to leave him, but she went, not thinking that he had any intention of taking poison.

She was gone about 45 minutes and when she returned she found him sitting on a chair by the table where he had been eating his lunch. His head was on the table and he was perspiring profusely. He was speechless, but she could tell by his actions that he was in great pain.

Mrs. Severs at once sent her daughter, Mrs. Delila Oliver, for Dr. Lewis, who made his way to the scene with all possible haste. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock when the physician arrived.

He found the man in a very bad condition, having taken about an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Hobbs arrived about 5 o'clock and the two physicians worked until about 11 o'clock last night before Severs was out of danger.

The fact that Severs has not been in good health lately is ascribed as the cause for his action.

THEY DIDN'T WAIT.

STARTED TO MOVE BEFORE APPEAL BOND COULD BE FILED.

The Whole Goppert Family Appeared on the Scene and a New Case Has Been Filed.

When the notice of appeal was given at the conclusion of the Goppert litigation yesterday it had been agreed, according to the understanding of the defense, that they were to have until Wednesday in which to file an appeal bond of \$200.

The plaintiff, however, had decided upon a course of action, and accordingly yesterday afternoon, in company with her brother, Fred Pfeifer, came to John Rinehart's and hired a wagon. Shortly after dark, and while all the Gopperts were in the city, the wagon was driven up to the house, and despite the protests of Clara Grim and her little brother, Freddie, who had been left in charge of the house, started to move out the furniture in dispute.

The Grim boy, who is but 11 years of age, hastened to the river and taking a skiff hastened to this side of the river to inform his relatives of the occurrence.

No time was lost by the Gopperts in getting to Chester, and when they arrived were met by Constable Robert Allison, who had authorized the taking away of the goods.

A temporary halt was called in the proceedings while the matter was talked over. The defendants denied the right of the constable and plaintiffs to remove the goods, and George Goppert, in company with their attorney, F. E. Grosshans, went to the home of Squire Johnson, where the necessary appeal bond was filed, and also a suit against the Pfeifers for trespass.

What the final outcome will be no one is able to say. In the mean time Freddie Grim is the hero of the hour.

WANT LIGHT.

Residents of Chester Think the Bridge Should be Illuminated.

The residents of Chester are of the opinion that the bridge should be lighted, as almost any sort of crime could be committed after nightfall and no one be any the wiser.

A large pool of blood was found near the Virginia end of the structure the other morning, and ever since several wild stories of foul play have been going the rounds.

Only One Democrat.

Clarl Byers is the only known Democrat in Chester that is making any noise at present, and he is announced to make a speech from the steps of the Chester bakery this evening. His subject is the Philippine question.

Struck Sand.

The oil well being drilled on the Marshall farm, one mile and a half east of Fairview, by the Mack company, was expected in yesterday afternoon, but no word has been received.

A Fine Team.

George Arner has purchased a fine team of draught horses from Thomas Stewart. They were taken to Pittsburgh today, where they will be sold to A. J. Thrasher.

Ingram Will Speak.

Attorney George Ingram will address a Republican meeting to be held in the school house next Saturday evening.

Visited in Chester.

George Fullerton and George Devore, two prominent citizens of Fairview, were in Chester today.

Plasterers at Work.

The plasterers have commenced work on Samuel Allison's new residence on Indian avenue.

Moved to Chester.

The families of Messrs. Eoff, Himes and Apple have moved to Chester from East Liverpool.

He Will Move.

Thompson Allison is making preparations to move into the Thompson building.

New Telephones.

Telephones will soon be placed in the potteries, hotel and freight station at Chester.

Distinguished Visitors.

Senator O. S. Marshall and William Murray called on friends in Chester today.

Regular Meeting.

The carpenters met last night and

initiated one candidate, D. M. Shaffer.

New Coal Yards.

Coal yards will be established along the railroad near the Thompson building.

EAST END.

HARD AT WORK.

A Large Force of Men Are at Work on a Railroad And Have Commenced Grading.

About 30 engineers are now at work in the vicinity of Fredericktown, and on last Monday a large force of men began grading on the Green farm, near Grim's bridge, for that new railroad.

There seems to be a variety of opinions in regard to the road and some people assert that it is being built by the B. & O. company. It is probable that it is the new Pennsylvania cut off.

You are wanted at the Wigwam Thursday.

IMPROVEMENTS.

What is Going On in the Building Line in the Hustling Little Suburb.

Work has commenced on the foundation for the new store room and residence to be erected on the John Nelson property, immediately west of the Chambers company building.

The foundation for the new residence being erected on First avenue by Dr. Mowen has been completed and the carpenters will soon begin work.

The painters will soon complete their work on the new Hill building.

Mass meeting at Wigwam Thursday evening.

CINDER WALKS.

Commissioner Spence Began This Morning to Make One to the New Helena School.

Commissioner Spence has commenced making a cinder walk to the new Helena school, and it will not be his fault if the children who attend that school have to walk in the mud. He has also made cinder walks clear to the loop, and East End residents unite in stating that their streets were never in better condition at this season of the year.

Mass meeting at Wigwam Thursday evening.

A Severe Cut.

Several days ago George Kohut, an employe of the sewer pipe works, sustained a severe cut on a piece of sewer pipe. It has given him much pain and he will not be able to work for several days.

U-need-a chest protector these cold nights and mornings. We have 'em for 50c and 75c. E. E. Pharmacy.

The Last Dance.

The last dance of the season was held last evening at Columbian park, and was well attended.

East End Notes.

Motorman Tom Smith is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Miss Inez Wilson has returned to her home at Martin's Ferry after spending the summer the guest of her brother, W. L. Wilson.

Mrs. W. L. Wilson returned yesterday from a trip to Pittsburgh.

Squire Carman and William Thompson are in Calcutta today on business.

Potters' sponges. E. E. Pharmacy.

—Miss Elizabeth Barrett, accompanied by her friend, Miss Ella Duffy, of Cleveland, are spending the day in Pittsburgh.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer,

Second Floor Grand Building, Corner Sixth and Washington,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

LIST NO. 6.

Call at office for previous lists.

Market Street—N. E. corner of Public Square—Old brick house with lot 35 ft. on Market Street and 60 ft. deep. Will sell at low price.

Laural Avenue, Bradshaw Add.—10-room house in good repair, suitable for two families. Lot 30x100. Price \$2,000.

Riverside Park, Atens Add.—8-room 2-story, slate roof, frame dwelling containing cellar, pantry, furnished bath room, hot and cold water furnace, hall upstairs and down. A good frame 2-story barn. Lot 60x130. An elegant view of river and a very pleasant place to live. Price \$2,800.

Globe and Oakland Streets, Oakland Add.—Lots No. 4507, \$300; 4508 (corner lot, \$375. Each lot is 30x100.

Avondale and Oak Streets—7-room 2 and 1-story frame, slate roof house. Lot 40x100 ft. Avondale street graded and paved. Price \$1,100.

Sugar Street—5-room frame, slate roof house with pantry and cellar, gas and city water. Sewer ready to connect. Lot fronts on Sugar Street 30 ft. and extends back to Elm Street. Price upon inquiry.

High Street, East End—2-story frame, slate roof house in good condition, containing 6 rooms, furnace, gas, pantry and cellar; and a good 4-room house, both situated on one lot. Brings \$21 monthly as rent. Price \$2,250.

Martin Street, East End—5-room 2-story house with furnace, shop and outbuildings. Full sized lot. Price \$1,575.

Pallisy Street, East End—Vacant lot 35x125. Nice, level, well lying lot. Price \$325.

Klondyke—Vacant lot (corner). Price \$200.

Calhoun Add., near loop, East End—5-room 2-story, new frame house with good cellar, heated by furnace. Good spring water. Lot 40x100. Price \$1,450.

Avondale Street—5-room 2-story house, good cellar, paved street, small stable on rear of lot; fronts 45 feet on Avondale Street, extending back 100 feet to Oak Street. Price \$1,700.

Sixth Street—3-story brick business and dwelling house, containing 2 store rooms and entrance to second floor on grade floor; 6 dwelling rooms and hall on second floor, and 6 dwelling rooms and hall on third floor. There is a fair stable on alley in rear. The lot fronts 30 feet on Sixth Street and extends back 130 feet to Center alley. Yields 10 per cent net as an investment. Price upon inquiry.

Trentvale Street, near stone bridge—6-room house with large lot. Price \$1,575.

Shadyside Avenue, West End—6-room 2-story house with good cellar, peach, apple, cherry and other trees on lot. Lot fronts 100 feet, extending back 136 feet. Price \$1,000.

Cor. Pallisy and Globe Sts., East End—7 room 2-story new dwelling with nice lawn and convenient arrangements; lot 40x140 feet. Price \$1,000.

Taylor and Croxall Add., Helena, E. E.—6-room cottage, grape arbor, barn and outbuildings. Lot 30x140. Price \$1,650.

Pallisy St., E. E., Helena—Well lying vacant lot 45x125. Price \$375. One vacant lot, No. 1316. Price \$400.

Pleasant Heights—3-room, new house, good well of water; lot 40x100. Price \$650.

Pleasant Heights—6-room 2-story slate roof dwelling. Good barn. Price \$1,650.

First Avenue, E. E.—Near laundry; store room and dwelling of 6 rooms, water and gas, good cellar, nice location, brings \$40 monthly as rent. Large lot of ground. Price \$3 500.

West Market St.—5-room 2-story modern house, containing 5 rooms, vestibule, hall upstairs and down; gas, hot and cold water, furnace, cellar, etc., a modern dwelling. Lot fronts on W. Market St. and extends back to Woodlawn Avenue. Price upon inquiry.

Grant St.—New 2-story, slate roof, double frame dwelling with 5 rooms on each side. Brings a good rental. Everything new and in first-class order. Lot 40x100. Two families may buy this property, each owning one-half. It is also a good investment. See us for price.

Pennsylvania Ave.—Opp. Columbian Park—5-room 1½ story house with slate roof. Lot fronts 35 feet on Pennsylvania Ave. Price upon inquiry.

McCullough Street, Calhoun's Add., opposite "Loop"—5-room 2-story slate roof, new dwelling; good water. Lot 40x120. Price \$1,250.

Fairview Lane and Lisbon St.—4-room cottage. Lot 40x110, fronting on both streets. Price \$1,200.

Virginia Ave., near Second Presbyterian church—2 vacant lots fronting 35 each on Virginia Ave. Inquire for price.

Ohio Avenue, fronting river and St. car line—A corner lot. Price \$525, and inside lot, price \$475.

Riverview St., McKinnon's Add., not far from McKinnon's homestead—Vacant lot on grade, 40x100. Price \$425.

Spring St.—4-room cottage with lot 40x45; streets paved and grade established. Price \$1,050.

Grant St.—Vacant lot; 30x100; good location. Price \$700.

Grant St.—4-room cottage; street paved and graded. Price \$1,400.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E., near Chambers' store—Vacant lot 40x100. Price \$500.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E.—4-room 2-story house. Lot 40x100. Price \$1,175.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E.—5-room house; lot 30x100, opposite Chambers' store. Price \$1,300.

Pennsylvania Ave., E. E.—Above Anderson's residence—4-room new house. Paved sidewalk, nice lying lot. Price \$1,600.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Poland, of Washington, Pa., who have been the guests of their son, F. W. Poland, for five weeks, will return to their home tomorrow.

LOST—Forty-five dollars; between the Potters' Building & Savings company and Grant street. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office.

IN MCKINLEY'S STATE.

Great Demonstration Accorded Roosevelt.

THOUSANDS WERE IN COLUMBUS.

The Governor the Recipient of Great Ovals—Spoke to an Enormous Audience and as Great a Crowd Was on the Outside, Unable to Gain Admission.

Columbus, O., Oct. 27. — Not once since the great Blaine demonstration in 1886 has this city been so crowded with visitors as it was on the occasion of the visit here of Governor Roosevelt. Every hotel was full and thousands of those who came to hear or see the governor who were being cared for at the homes of residents of Columbus. Ten speeches made to large audiences since leaving Cincinnati had not impaired the governor's vocal organs nor did he show any evidence of fatigue when he was introduced at the Auditorium. An impatient throng had been awaiting him nearly two hours.

After the Roosevelt special arrived for about two hours the governor rode in a brilliantly illuminated electric car in a great parade through the principal streets of the city. The parade was more than two hours passing a given point, and its course was marked by a blaze of colored fire, rockets, firing of cannon and bursting of bombs.

When he strode across the platform the governor was greeted with a roar of applause, yet he looked upon a smaller number of persons than composed the crowd that had been unable to find standing room in the building. Remarking his brown rough rider hat, he bowed his acknowledgments to the audience as he took his seat between Governor Nash and Emmett Tompkins, the chairman. Before the governor was introduced, the famous Columbus Republican Glee club, which has a membership of nearly 100, and which was organized during the first Grant campaign, sang a parody on "I'd Like to Leave My Happy Home for You." On the speakers' stand was a picture of General Lawton, and the soldier's assertion that if he were to fall in the Philippines, he might as well die from a shot from one of his own men as a Filipino bullet.

When Governor Roosevelt arose to speak he was given such an enthusiastic greeting that for five minutes he could not make his voice heard in his endeavor to restore order. He said in part:

"Mr. Bryan has been advocating a course in the Philippines that would stain indelibly with the stain of shame our national history. Now, I ask you in considering Mr. Bryan's promises to remember two or three facts—to remember who the Filipino insurgents are, for whom Mr. Bryan appeals by quoting the doctrine of consent by the governed. I ask you to remember two or three things in connection with this Filipino problem. In the first place, there are over 80 tribes in the Philippine Islands. Only two of these tribes are against us. The proposal of Mr. Bryan is that we should turn over the friendly Filipinos to those who have been shooting at our soldiers; that we should with incredible baseness desert the men who have been faithful to us and who have trusted in our good faith and turn them over to the wicked mercies of those who have been opposing us. He invokes the consent of the governed doctrine for the Filipino. I can only stigmatize that as insincere and hypocritical until he invokes the same doctrine for our fellow-Americans who are colored, in North Carolina.

"Today I have seen marching in the Grand Army column colored veterans as well as white veterans. At Santiago I saw the colored troopers of the cavalry and colored infantrymen under Lawton and Hawkins advancing up San Juan hill and the slopes of El Caney side by side with the white troopers and white infantrymen, and leaving behind them lines of their dead and wounded. They stood shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers under the flag in battle. Surely we have a right to ask that where they have dared and endured and died that they should be given the privileges of citizenship that we extend to any man of white color. We ask no special privilege; we ask equal rights for any man, black or white, if he shows himself entitled to those rights. A fair field, fair play, no favor, but justice. That's what we ask. Mr. Bryan does not raise his voice for these attributes—for these qualities here in America, but he turns and asks us to free a Tagal bandit who has been shooting at our troops, to free him by allowing him to murder, plunder and ravish at his own dark will in the islands that have fallen to us as the re-

sult of the war with Spain. Now, who are these Tagalos who are in insurrection against us? Mr. Bryan and his followers have been saying that they are the educated and civilized people of the islands. Now let me relate two or three instances of what they have done over there. In the first place, Aguinaldo, their leader—have you ever followed his career? The anti-imperialist called him at one time the George Washington of the Philippines. Now, just follow out what this George Washington did. He first of all started the insurrection. All right so far. Then he sold out to the Spaniards for \$400,000, part of it down and part of it to be paid him when he went to Hongkong. You can find the authority for that in the proceedings of the Spanish cortes and also in the book of M. Foreman, the English authority on the Philippines. He sold out in his struggle for alleged liberty for \$400,000 to the Spanish tyrant. That was not exactly like George Washington; that was like Benedict Arnold; but I don't want to be unjust to Arnold. With the money still in his pocket—the money of the Spaniards—Aguinaldo came over to the Philippine islands to fight with, or rather behind our troops, against the Spaniards who paid him. Benedict Arnold stayed bought, and Aguinaldo did not. But he had not finished yet. Within two months after coming over under our flag he was trying to join with the Spanish army against our troops. He changed sides four times within 12 months. Once he changed for money, and once he changed against the side that had paid him the money. His career is a career of infamy. And any man who would propose to turn over any islands, any population on the earth, to be ruled by a man like Aguinaldo, is guilty of a crime against humanity and civilization. A year ago last February the insurgent troops prepared to attack Manila. Manila had then surrendered to our army on his specific pledge that we would keep its people, its property and its churches unharmed and undamaged by the rebel Filipinos. We could not have given it up without breaking our plighted word. Mr. Bryan does not care for plighted words. He cares as little for the plighted word given to the Spaniards when we took Manila as to our plighted word to our creditors to pay them in full. I use strong language because I mean it. The Filipino army prepared to attack Manila, and one of Aguinaldo's cabinet, Sandino, issued a proclamation which was posted up all over, even in the city, and in that proclamation, which is given in full in the recent report of the secretary of war, he calls for an uprising of the Filipinos, and stated expressly that every foreigner, every man, woman and child not a Filipino, for he used the expression 'All foreigners who are not members of Filipino families should be put to death.'

"That was what Aguinaldo and his Tagals were fighting for when they tried to take Manila, and those are the men to whom Mr. Bryan and every other backer of the Kansas City platform has given aid and encouragement. How have those Filipinos carried on the war? They have taken prisoners some of our people. Some of them have escape; some of them have been put to death; some of them have been tortured to death. Three soldiers of a Philippine regiment, whom Colonel Guild, my companion, who was a staff officer of Fitzhugh Lee in the Spanish war, knew personally and saw march by on their way to the Philippines. These three Massachusetts soldiers were captured and burned at the stake. Now that's what they do to our people—these Filipino bandits whom Bryan is abetting and encouraging to shoot at our men. That is their attitude toward us. Now, what is their attitude toward the other Filipinos? Turn to the report cabled over by our commission signed by Judge Taft of Ohio. That report stated that the Filipino insurgents terrify the friendly natives; that they descend upon them and not merely plunder and murder them, but take them prisoners, pull out their tongues and break their limbs with rods of iron, stretch them naked on hot coals.

"Men of Ohio, if old Anthony Wayne had waited till he got the consent of the Indians before he fought the Battle of Fallen Timbers, Ohio would be an Indian hunting ground today. There are anti-imperialists in those days who did not wish to see it settled. Thomas Jefferson, when he closed the Louisiana purchase afterward issued this order to the general in command, General Clarke: 'In case peaceable possession is refused, then force must be used, not force with the consent of the governed—force—and if he inhabitants are armed and brought in opposition to us then force must be used.' 'This is in a letter of Sept. 14, 1803; I condense the quotation; and here is his idea of the way in which it is best to give liberty and self-government to countries that have not had it. You will find this on page 107, volume 10, of Jefferson's works: 'I think it would be better for these

peoples to obtain freedom by degrees only, because they would by degrees bring light and information, and qualify them to take charge of themselves understandingly, with more certainty, if in the meantime under so much control as may keep them at peace with one another.'"

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Notable Buying in Union Pacific—Bond Market Showed Improvement.

New York, Oct. 27.—The stock market Tuesday demonstrated convincingly how large a short interest had been eliminated in the course of Monday's wholesale demand for stocks, and the supporting influence of this element deprived the bull people of a very effective source of strength. The campaign for the rise was by no means abandoned. On the contrary, very powerful and resourceful efforts were made toward continuing the upward movement of prices. The notable buying of the day was in Union Pacific, in which transfers of 1,000, 1,200 and even 3,000 share lots were frequently recorded on the tape. The closing was distinctly heavy, with prices below the best, and net losses in some important stocks while the striking net gains were confined to comparatively few cases. The sudden brightening in the money outlook by reason of Saturday's bank statement and the gold import movement gave the bulls an opportunity for a swift turn against their opponents. There was some weakness in People's Gas as a result of the proposition for municipal control of the selling price of the product, and some of the steel stocks gave evidence of depression. There were recessions in the anthracite coalers on the delay in the strike settlement.

The bond market showed a continuance of yesterday's improved conditions, prices generally advancing on an enlarged demand. Total sales, par value, \$2,170,000. U. S. refunding 2s and the old 4s advanced 1/8 per cent on the last call.

CIRCULAR FROM JONES AND HEARST.

Ask That Attempts to Intimidate Voters Be Reported to Them.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic national committee, and William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, issued the following circular: "To the Democratic Clubs: 'In the free exercise of the right of suffrage lies the safety of the republic. Every patriot, every honest man, is interested in preserving this right at all hazards. Will you, therefore, every man of you, please report promptly to one of us, every instance coming to your knowledge of any attempt to coerce or intimidate any voter, by any employer, whether a single person, a company, or corporation, and whether attempted by threat, by the pretense of orders received conditioned on the election of McKinley or otherwise. Every such offender deserves, like Cain, to be 'a fugitive and a vagabond' on the face of the earth, and the public ought to know who they are. James K. Jones, 'William R. Hearst.'

TOUR OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Speeches by Woolley and Others in New York State.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Prohibition train left Rochester over the Lehigh Valley road. The next stop was at Geneva, where an hour's meeting was held on the lawn of the Methodist parsonage.

John G. Woolley spoke 20 minutes to a fairly large audience. He was followed by William T. Wardwell, candidate for governor, and J. H. Durkee, chairman of the state committee.

At West Fayette, the next stop, Woolley, Wardwell and Samuel Dickie spoke to a number of persons at the depot. Mr. Woolley was presented with several fine baskets of fruit.

At Ithaca the party was received at the station by the local committee and the Ithaca band. A meeting was held in the city park. Speeches were made by Messrs. Woolley, Wardwell and Stewart to an enthusiastic crowd.

Football Fatality. Saco, Me., Oct. 17.—Injuries received in a football game Monday resulted in the death yesterday of Ernest H. Townsend, 19 years old. Townsend was a member of the Saco team, and in a mixup he was knocked down with such force that the spine was injured so seriously as to result in his death.

The Smith Family. The Smiths are everywhere. In Italy they are called Smithi, in Holland, Schmidt; in Russia, Smittowski; in Spain, Smithue; in Poland, Schmaltz; in Mexico, Smithi. In England the Smiths are the most numerous of all families, but in Ireland they are content to rank fifth, after Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan and Walsh.

VOTING FOR HARD TIMES.

C. C. Shayne, the eloquent New York business man, in a speech in Saratoga county the other night, reminded his hearers of the rapid closing of the mills and factories of Amsterdam, Cohoes, Troy and other nearby manufacturing centers as soon as the Democratic free trade victory of 1892 came to pass, and of his warning them thereof at that time, and said: "I now warn you again. Do not vote to throw the working people of the mills and factories out of employment. Do not vote to have the wages of the men in this section reduced. Do not vote to have the prices which farmers are receiving for their products reduced to lower prices, but vote to keep in power the present administration, under which we have all thrived."

A vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times again.

A MEAN INSINUATION.

Bryan in an Indiana speech, said: "I desire above all things that you should see that no fraud is committed in the count of the vote of this state." This remark comes with excellent grace from the man who went into Kentucky to encourage the Kentucky Democrats, who were against honest elections, and the enactment and enforcement of the Goebel law and the attempted counting-in of Goebel, to steal that state from the party that cast the most votes. The honest election Democrats of Kentucky—and there are thousands of them—will only be further alienated from Bryan by this pretense of regard for honesty in elections in Indiana, coupled with that disregard for it on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

Flattered.

Salesman—These collars are all the go. They are worn by everybody. Customer—In that case I don't think I care to buy any of them. Salesman—When I say everybody, of course I mean everybody of correct taste. And persons of correct taste are so few, you know. Customer—I think I'll take a dozen. —Boston Transcript.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Account the Exposition.

The dates on which excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines this year, account the Exposition are as follows: Thursdays, September 6, 13, 20 and 27, and October 4, 11 and 18. The rate will be single fare for round trip, plus 25 cents to cover admission coupon to the Exposition.

Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate from Dennison, Ohio; Cadiz, Ohio; Chester, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Washington, Pa. and intermediate ticket stations on the Southwest system; and from Massillon, O.; Ash-tabula, O.; Erie, Pa.; Stoneboro, Pa.; New Philadelphia, O.; Powhatan, O., and intermediate ticket stations on the Northwest system. Excursion tickets, including admission to the Exposition, will not be sold for less than 75 cents.

The return limit on all tickets will be three days, including date of sale.

The Pittsburg Exposition will be greater and grander this season than ever before. The popular features of former years will be retained, and many new ones will be added, including A Day in the Alps; Jim Key, the marvelous Educated Horse; A Crystal Maze; A Mexican Village; special exhibits of the products of the entire world from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Music will be furnished by the world's leading musical organizations. The famous Banda Rossa, Italy's greatest musical organization, will appear at the Exposition Sept. 5 to 15; Emil Paur, with the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, will be here Sept. 17 to 22; Damrosch's New York Symphony orchestra of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction Oct. 1 to Oct. 13; Sousa gaments at the Expo, the first from Sept. 24 to Sept. 29 and the second from Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, closing the Exposition on the latter date.

Information concerning tickets,

rates, time of trains, etc., will be furnished upon application to Pennsylvania Lines ticket agents in territory mentioned.

\$1 55 Round Trip from East Liverpool Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold via Pennsylvania lines on Thursday each week until October 18, inclusive. The round trip from East Liverpool will be \$1 55, which covers the cost of a ticket entitling the holder to an opportunity to enjoy the exposition.

The high grade musical attractions include Emil Paur and the New York Metropolitan Opera House orchestra September 17 to 22; Sousa and his famous band, direct from Paris, September 24 to 29, and a second series of concerts by that superb organization October 15 to 20; Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra October 1 to 13th.

For further information apply to Adam Hill, ticket agent, Pennsylvania lines.

Excursion to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 15th to 19th, inclusive, for the Horse Show, excursion tickets will be sold to Louisville, Ky., via Pennsylvania lines, good returning until Saturday, Oct. 20.

Read the News Review.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:00	2:30	1:30	1:00	12:30	12:00
Pittsburgh	11:50	11:15	10:45	10:15	9:45	9:15	8:45
Conestoga	11:30	10:55	10:25	9:55	9:25	8:55	8:25
Saver	11:15	10:40	10:10	9:40	9:10	8:40	8:10
Ashtabula	11:00	10:25	9:55	9:25	8:55	8:25	7:55
Industry	10:45	10:10	9:40	9:10	8:40	8:10	7:40
Ashtabula Ferry	10:30	9:55	9:25	8:55	8:25	7:55	7:25
Ashtabula	10:15	9:40	9:10	8:40	8:10	7:40	7:10
Ashtabula Ferry	10:00	9:25	8:55	8:25	7:55	7:25	6:55
Ashtabula	9:45	9:10	8:40	8:10	7:40	7:10	6:40
Ashtabula Ferry	9:30	8:55	8:25	7:55	7:25	6:55	6:25
Ashtabula	9:15	8:40	8:10	7:40	7:10	6:40	6:10
Ashtabula Ferry	9:00	8:25	7:55	7:25	6:55	6:25	5:55
Ashtabula	8:45	8:10	7:40	7:10	6:40	6:10	5:40
Ashtabula Ferry	8:30	7:55	7:25	6:55	6:25	5:55	5:25
Ashtabula	8:15	7:40	7:10	6:40	6:10	5:40	5:10
Ashtabula Ferry	8:00	7:25	6:55	6:25	5:55	5:25	4:55
Ashtabula	7:45	7:10	6:40	6:10	5:40	5:10	4:40
Ashtabula Ferry	7:30	6:55	6:25	5:55	5:25	4:55	4:25
Ashtabula	7:15	6:40	6:10	5:40	5:10	4:40	4:10
Ashtabula Ferry	7:00	6:25	5:55	5:25	4:55	4:25	3:55
Ashtabula	6:45	6:10	5:40	5:10	4:40	4:10	3:40
Ashtabula Ferry	6:30	5:55	5:25	4:55	4:25	3:55	3:25
Ashtabula	6:15	5:40	5:10	4:40	4:10	3:40	3:10
Ashtabula Ferry	6:00	5:25	4:55	4:25	3:55	3:25	2:55
Ashtabula	5:45	5:10	4:40	4:10	3:40	3:10	2:40
Ashtabula Ferry	5:30	4:55	4:25	3:55	3:25	2:55	2:25
Ashtabula	5:15	4:40	4:10	3:40	3:10	2:40	2:10
Ashtabula Ferry	5:00	4:25	3:55	3:25	2:55	2:25	1:55
Ashtabula	4:45	4:10	3:40	3:10	2:40	2:10	1:40
Ashtabula Ferry	4:30	3:55	3:25	2:55	2:25	1:55	1:25
Ashtabula	4:15	3:40	3:10	2:40	2:10	1:40	1:10
Ashtabula Ferry	4:00	3:25	2:55	2:25	1:55	1:25	0:55
Ashtabula	3:45	3:10	2:40	2:10	1:40	1:10	0:40
Ashtabula Ferry	3:30	2:55	2:25	1:55	1:25	0:55	0:25
Ashtabula	3:15	2:40	2:10	1:40	1:10	0:40	0:10
Ashtabula Ferry	3:00	2:25	1:55	1:25	0:55	0:25	0:00
Ashtabula	2:45	2:10	1:40	1:10	0:40	0:10	0:00
Ashtabula Ferry	2:30	1:55	1:25	0:55	0:25	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula	2:15	1:40	1:10	0:40	0:10	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula Ferry	2:00	1:25	0:55	0:25	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula	1:45	1:10	0:40	0:10	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula Ferry	1:30	0:55	0:25	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula	1:15	0:40	0:10	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula Ferry	1:00	0:25	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula	0:45	0:10	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula Ferry	0:30	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula	0:15	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Ashtabula Ferry	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00

Ashtabula	.....	iv	7 30	11 12	9 10	3 17	6 33	6 10
Ashtabula Ferry	.....	"	7 35	11 15	9 15	3 22	6 38	6 15
Ashtabula Creek	.....	"	7 40	11 20	9 20	3 27	6 43	6 23
Ashtabula	.....	"	7 50	11 28	9 31	3 43	6 55	6 33
Ashtabula	.....	"	7 54	11 31	9 33	3 48	6 57	6 35
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 02	11 38	9 40	3 55	7 07	6 47
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 23	11 58	10 00	4 25	7 20	7 07
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 29	12 01	10 03	4 30	7 26	7 17
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 38	12 07	10 10	4 44	7 38	7 27
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 47	12 15	10 30	4 54	7 48	7 36
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 52	12 17	10 36	5 00	7 53	7 44
Ashtabula	.....	"	8 57	12 26	10 41	5 10	8 03	7 50
Ashtabula Ferry	.....	"	9 15	12 33	10 44	5 20	8 16	8 05
Ashtabula	.....	"	9 25	12 40	10 53	5 28	8 23	8 11
Ashtabula	.....	ar.	9 35	12 50	1 07	5 38	8 25	8 20
Ashtabula	.....	ar.	9 35	12 50	1 07	5 38	8 25	8 20

BRYAN AND CROKER

The Latter Is Promised the New York Patronage.

THE CASE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

The Menace of Tammany to the Democratic Party—Democrats of New York State in Arms to Keep Croker From Getting Control.

Bryan's Madison Square meeting of October 16, in the stronghold of Democracy, in the city that they talk about carrying by 100,000 for Bryan, was intended to be the most stupendous political demonstration ever witnessed in New York, where both parties have had so many rallies surpassing anywhere else. Whether great or small, it was wholly the work of Tammany Hall, which, under Croker's orders, planned to spend \$25,000 in getting up this special rally. Every penny of this was sweated out of the taxpayers of New York city by the peculiar processes which make that Democratic machine so dear to the pockets, if not to the hearts, of the people of the metropolis.

Well might Croker, however, do all in his power, and have his satellites exert their every energy, and this fight means more to the Tammany boss than any other that he has ever engaged in. Heretofore he has only been a local boss, after all, although he is the biggest in the country, with the most political power, to the extent of absolute tyranny over the chief city of the country, and the most money in his own pockets, with no known means for its accumulation. But the winning of this fight means for Croker the extension of his power over the government of the United States.

It is the first time in 16 years that Tammany has taken any active part in any presidential contest. It never affiliated very much with Grover Cleveland, and four years ago it had no promises from William J. Bryan. Now, there is no promise that Croker is to be a cabinet officer, and the denials upon that point are denials of what has never been asserted; but only kick up the dust to conceal what has actually been agreed upon in the highest secret councils of the Democratic managers. Not upon any partisan authority, but from an independent source, comes complete confirmation if the repeated and almost itemized information that the actual agreement in Bryan's behalf, and with his knowledge, with Croker, contemplates the latter's complete control of the federal patronage of the entire Empire state.

It means that Bryan, too, will thus enable Croker to fasten himself upon the Democratic organization of the state of New York, in spite of the Democrats of that state outside of New York city, who have steadily resisted the attempts to Tammanyize their entire party machinery throughout the state. The rural Democrats of New York have thus far resisted Croker's encroachments; but when he shall be backed by Bryan in the presidency, they will be as powerless in all the state as decent Democrats are today, and have been for a generation, in New York city. With the country's chief metropolis and the greatest state in the Union in Croker's absolute control, through his compact with Bryan, and with these circumstances compelling the Bryan administration at Washington to yield to any demand made by the man who has made it, how far short will the national Democracy be then from being completely Crokerized?

This prospect is one of the most immediate as well as one of the paramount issues of the campaign, for Croker and Tammany are never in politics for their health, nor for any other consideration known to mortal man, beyond power and pelf. The more vigorous Croker's efforts for Bryan, the more clear that he has a distinct understanding as to what he is to get for it. And since, without Croker, Bryan can not carry New York state,

and without New York can have no possible chance for election, the support of Croker becomes to him a matter of life or death politically. For campaign purposes both sides may make denials, but the Chicago Record, an independent organ, has from its well known correspondent, William E. Curtis, the positive statement that Croker "has told 'the boys' that he has a proper understanding with Mr. Bryan, and that Bryan will be all right in case the latter is elected president."

This explains Croker's activity and Tammany activity, because there is "something in it" for them. In addition to all the other considerations named above, it means the naming of a member of Bryan's cabinet, should he be president; and it means the naming of a United States senator from New York, should the Democrats, under this stimulus, carry the state; and that senator may be Croker himself.

Just what the Democrats of the country think of Croker becoming boss of their entire party machinery, as an inevitable accompaniment of Bryan's success, remains to be seen, but they can't get the one without the other.

Not a few of them will feel like a Nebraska Democrat, who lives within a stone's throw of Mr. Bryan's house in Lincoln. In his bay window a Bryan lithograph hangs. A few days ago he drove into the country with a friend. In talking with him he said: "I can't vote for Mr. Bryan. I won't. I don't like McKinley, but I hate Croker—I hate the whole New York Democratic gang. They're not Democrats. They're vultures. I've got to keep that lithograph up, but I'm going to vote the Republican ticket."

TRUST PROBLEM.

BRYAN'S EFFORTS TO REACH THE WHITE HOUSE

Through This Issue—He Could Do Nothing Unless He Had the Democratic Party Behind Him—But It Is Not With Him.

Bryan is devoting his energies to the trust problem, and hopes in that way to reach the White house. Trusts are very unpopular among the masses. They are made responsible for various conditions. We will not decide whether such complaints are justifiable or not. But those who are sworn enemies of trusts should, if that is their reason for voting for Bryan, consider how he expects to destroy the trusts.

His promise is that, after his election, he will recommend the enactment of laws which will dissolve every private monopoly doing business inside of its home state. This promise, however, is in itself deceitful. Bryan says he will recommend the enactment of such laws. But will a Democratic house concur? The following episode of the last congress will furnish the answer:

The Republicans introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving congress the power to define, regulate, forbid and dissolve trusts, monopolies and corporations. The same power was to be granted to the states. The vote for this resolution showed 150 Republicans and four Democrats, while 130 Democrats and two Republicans voted against it. As there was no two-thirds vote in favor of the resolution, it failed to pass.

How can Bryan promise to dissolve the trusts if his own party is unanimously against such a step? This also shows Bryan's character. He promises everything under the sun, knowing very well that he cannot keep such promises.

This is true with regard to the Philippines, just as well as with regard to the trusts.

As far as the position of the Democratic party with regard to this constitutional amendment is concerned, we will not assert that they acted unwisely, for a law giving congress such power as this resolution intended, would force all manufacturing concerns in the country to close their doors at once.

The Filling.

Miss Gabby—What is the hardest part of writing poetry, finding the rhymes?

Amateur Poet—No. I think the greatest strain is in filling up between them.

—Baltimore American

PLATFORM PROMISES.

Those of the Republicans in 1896 Have Been Kept.

WHY SHOULD VOIERS FALTER?

A Concise Review of the Republican Pledges Made in 1896, and Their Strict Fulfillment—Argument Addressed to Voters With Brains.

What is the real campaign issue? Is it not whether the Republican party has proved itself faithful to the confidence placed in it by being placed into power in 1896, upon the promise of carrying out whatever was promised in its platform? Which were the main promises made by the Republican party four years ago?

1. To send a commission to Europe, inviting the different powers to an international monetary convention.
2. To replace the Wilson tariff law, which had proved itself defective and insufficient, by a better tariff law.
3. To give the suffering Cubans their liberty and independence.
4. To introduce the gold standard.
5. To revive trade and commerce, and introduce a new era of prosperity through a sound financial and business administration.

Has the Republican party kept its promises, or did it neglect to fulfill even a single one? Not a single one, every one has been kept.

Immediately after his inauguration, the president appointed a commission, consisting of the Silver Republican and United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado; Adlai E. Stevenson, the former Democratic vice-president, and now occupying the same position on the Bryan ticket, and Charles J. Payne. The commission consisted of friends of silver, and men who were desirous of bringing about an international monetary conference.

Their mission, however, was unsuccessful. Only in France were they met half way. In England and Germany they were shown the "cold shoulder," and it was impossible to think of an international monetary conference without the consent of these two powers. The commissioners had to return to the United States without having accomplished their object, but the Republican party had fulfilled its promise to make another effort in the interests of silver.

The Democratic platform now demands that the United States isolate itself and again take up the silver coinage matter without regard to the other nations. This is such a foolish demand that no sensible man can pay any attention to it.

Also the second promise, to substitute a better tariff law for the Wilson bill, was kept. Since we have the Dingley law, new life has been given to all industries, and everybody easily recognizes the good results.

As to the third promise, this has been fulfilled in a brilliant manner, for not only have the Cubans been given their liberty, but also the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippines are experiencing the blessings of American institutions.

With reference to the fourth promise, every one is acquainted with the result. We today have a law binding the government of the United States to redeem all its obligations in gold, and to keep gold, silver and paper money at a parity.

Now how about the fifth promise? Has the United States gone to ruin, as Bryan and Altgeld predicted four years ago? Did we escape the suffering of the Cleveland administration only to experience the worse misfortune which Democratic demagogues so liberally prophesied? Compare conditions in our country with those of four years ago. Is there any man so blind and unjust, even though he be a Democrat, that he can not recognize the change for the better, as shown by the progress and prosperity of the past three years? Which promise did the Republican party not keep? Which hope of the time of the beginning of the present administration has not been realized?

Now, if a party keeps all of its promises, if all hopes and expectations come true, is it not due that this should be recognized and appreciated, even by an opponent, and that further confidence should be placed in such party?

BRYAN'S SUCCESS

WOULD INCREASE THE TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Evidence of Army Officers Who Have Been in the Islands—Facts as to the Rebellion of the Tagalos—Only One Tribe Out of Seventy.

Bryan's success would increase the troubles in the Philippines, not diminish them; while McKinley's election would teach Aguinaldo's Tagalos that they must submit. This view is strongly expressed by Lieutenant Colonel James R. Campbell, of the Thirtieth United States volunteers, just home at McLeansboro, Ill., who says:

"The re-election of McKinley would soon restore peace and prosperity. The colonel has been a life-long Democrat and one of the most prominent in southern Illinois, having served one term in congress and for a number of years represented the Forty-sixth senatorial district as state senator. He is now an expansionist of the Republican type."

Still more positive and valuable evidence to the same effect is given by General Edward B. Williston, colonel of the Sixth United States artillery, just retired under the age limit. He had the very best opportunities to be thoroughly informed upon every feature of the Philippine situation, by serving for more than a year as provost marshal of Manila. His evidence is so valuable that we submit all of it that space will permit:

"The Tagalos, a tribe numbering about 1,500,000 people, are the only natives now under arms. They are, and always have been, thieves and robbers. They are much worse upon the native Filipinos than upon any one else, and subsist almost entirely upon tribute which they levy upon the native villagers. The only semblance of war these Tagalos put up is when a small detachment of our soldiers or some engineers or telegraphers are moving across the country. Then they assemble in large forces, and sometimes manage to assassinate a few of our men.

"Fortunately, they are very poor shots, and as soon as they have fired a volley they disappear in the grass and bamboo thickets and cannot be found. When our men reach the village to which they are bound the same men who formed the attacking party will be among the natives who come to greet them with 'Buenos Americanos,' and they will very likely have something they wish to sell to us. The whole trouble seems to me that there has been from the first a misunderstanding between us and the Filipinos.

"Outside of the Tagalos the native population is satisfied and reconciled, and the people are pursuing their ordinary avocations. The more intelligent and educated leaders of the Tagalos long ago surrendered, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Remaining leaders are having more authority, more money and a better time than they ever had before in their lives, and they and their followers, having been ground down under Spanish oppression for three centuries, cannot understand our motives and are suspicious of us. They say: 'Yes, you promise all right; but the Spaniards promised all right, too!'

HOT ROAST ON BRYAN.

When the New York Press talks about "the man who has violated every sanctity of political civilization; who has sought in turn to set the west against the east, the debtor against the creditor, the naturalized against the native, the suitor against the judge, the civilian against the soldier, the man against the master," every American reader of the newspapers, whether Bryanite or not, knows at once that there is but one conspicuous speaker in the present campaign who says these things, and that his name is William Jennings Bryan. Will the people trust the presidency to such a man?

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	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 4.....	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 30 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 25 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
No. 45.....	5 10 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
No. 35.....	5 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

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to our carefully selected line of Stationery, Box Paper and Writing Tablets.

Also to remind you that we are able to furnish you from a full line of artists' materials—whether for Oil Colors, Water Colors, Crayon or Pastel.

We also carry a full line of Decorator's Pencils.

ALVIN H. BULGER,
Druggist.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

1900.

REPUBLICAN GOLD DOLLAR.

The Republican gold dollar is not so great in size

But it's good for circulation, and helpful to the eyes; And when we build upon it, the structure stands the storm, It's good in village, city, town, and good upon the farm.

It's good in Honolulu and across the land and sea, It's good in Old Manila, and it's good for you and me;

For we back it with Old Glory, which has never yet been furled At command of king or potentate in this here blessed world.

PEGEE COOLEY.

C. E. Macrum left this morning for Pittsburg.

Miss Mollie Johnson is confined to her home on Basil avenue by illness.

The High School foot ball eleven will play the Wellsville club next Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Catherine Devlin, of Jefferson street, today moved her household goods to Wellsville.

Trades Council will hold a regular meeting this evening and transact business of importance.

Common pleas court was not in session today, as all the cases set for trial have been disposed of.

Business at the township trustees is very slow these days and applicants for aid are few and far between.

The household goods of W. M. Hickey were received at the freight depot yesterday from Rochester.

Mrs. Charles Mahaffey returned to her home in this city today after a visit with her parents at Salineville.

H. A. Keffer left this morning for Salineville, where he joined a party and spent the day hunting near that place.

The trustees of St. Stephen's church, this city, were given permission by Judge Hole to place a \$5,000 mortgage on their property.

On application Judge Hole has authorized the trustees of the Methodist church of Wellsville to mortgage church property in the sum of \$3,000.

Monday evening a well-known kilnman, who works at the oldend of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery, lost \$45 coming down Lincoln avenue.

Winnie Mercer is expected to arrive home from New York in a few days. There is but little doubt but that he will wear a New York uniform next year.

Joseph B. Williams, of the outbound platform of the freight station, had the large toe of his right foot mashed yesterday afternoon by a cask falling on it.

Mrs. Eliza Stapelton, who has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Baz Surles, Beaver Falls, is improving and will be brought to her home in this city Saturday.

There is very little change in the condition of Mrs. T. M. Bennett, who was injured Saturday night by being thrown from a delivery wagon. A son and daughter have been sent for.

IS THE NEW SCALE DEAD IN TRENTON?

Kilnmen, Who Accepted It, Are Now Said to Be With the Others, Opposing It.

THE ATTENDANCE FELL OFF

At the Kilnmen's Meetings as Soon as They Decided to Accept the Scale.

A TRENTON VIEW OF IT

President Hughes, of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters, who spent two weeks in this city during the summer, trying to enforce the uniform price list upon the Trenton potters, and who departed suddenly with a promise to soon call again, is busily engaged in East Liverpool trying to settle the differences between the operators and the men, in regard to the representation of the latter on the board of arbitration.

The new scale has now ceased to be the topic of conversation at the Brotherhood meetings, and many of the members who are in favor of it are now convinced that it is among the "dead ones."

The kilnmen, who were credited with first accepting it, are now said to be with the majority in opposing it.

As soon as the scale was accepted by the kilnmen the attendance at their meetings fell off in large numbers, and now they are very poorly attended.

This state of affairs is attributed to the action of the heads of the Brotherhood in trying to enforce the new scale.

In a conversation yesterday afternoon with four Brotherhood members who are employed at the International pottery, they affirmed the report that the attendance at their meetings had fallen off since the agitation of the uniform price list.

Speaking of the probability that the scale would ever be enforced in this city, one of them said:

"The Brotherhood officials, try as they may, cannot make the majority of the potters in this city believe that the new scale is going to benefit them in any way.

"As a matter of fact, it will not, for it does not treat the situation fairly, in that it increases the wages in some departments and decreases it in others.

"The Pittsburg scale is a western movement, made up of western ideas, which are all right, providing they are put into effect in a plant possessing the same facilities as they have in the west."

McCall at Wigwam Thursday evening.

GOT A DIVORCE.

Amanda Guy Was Separated from Frank Guy and Her Former Name Restored.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Amanda Guy has been granted a divorce from Frank E. Guy and was restored to her former name, Amanda Halverstadt.

Mrs. Guy lives near Franklin Square, in Salem township. She claims that when she married Guy she had money inherited by a former husband and that Guy was guardian of her son. She says he used their money and three years ago left them owing them \$2,000.

You are wanted at the Wigwam Thursday.

This week we are showing a special line of

Extra Heavy Matting

intended for winter use.

They are as warm as carpet much easier to sweep and only cost from 25c up.

Also

Plain White Matting

for around Art Squares or Carpets which are too small for the room.

You'll be pleased with this showing.

THE S. G. HARD CO.
THE BIG STORE

TO LISBON.

A Large Number of the Local Rebekahs Left for the County Seat to Confer Degrees.

Twenty-four members of the Rebekahs left this afternoon for Lisbon to visit the lodge at that place and confer degrees on several candidates. There were four hack loads and it is needless to say the party will enjoy themselves.

East Liverpool has a splendid team and will exemplify the work to the Lisbon lodge.

JOHN LAMBERT

Word Has Been Received of His Death at St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland.

Word was received in this city this morning of the death of John Lambert Saturday at St. Alexis' hospital, Cleveland, to which place he went several weeks ago for the purpose of undergoing an operation for an abscess in his side.

Lambert was employed at the livery stable of John Rinehart for almost three years and was well known in this city.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

—Harry Albright was in Irondale yesterday on business.

—C. E. Stevenson returned home last night from a visit at New Castle.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Little have returned from a visit to Beaver Falls.

—William Banfield, of Beaver, was in this city and Chester yesterday on business.

—Mrs. K. I. Long, of Sixth street, left yesterday afternoon for a visit at Columbus.

—Miss Sadie Bell, of Uhrichsville, who has been visiting friends in this city, returned home yesterday evening.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Gardner returned home yesterday afternoon from a two-weeks' visit through Pennsylvania.

McCall at Wigwam Thursday evening.

G. R. PATTISON,
Jeweler and Optician.

Now is the time to select your Xmas presents. We have a full line of Holiday Goods on hand and ready for sale at the Lowest possible Prices for quality of goods.

Diamond, East Liverpool

1,000,000 WOMEN RELIEVED

Reports received show that Wine of Cardui has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 suffering women in the last few years. Because of Wine of Cardui, thousands of sufferers, seemingly on the way to premature graves, are now healthy women taking an active interest in the duties of life. Mrs. Mitchell was declining in health when Wine of Cardui "performed a miraculous cure" in her case. She suffered terribly with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhoea and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was little better than a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way under the terrible pain and aggravation. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to commend Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence. The Wine is within the reach of all. Woman who try it are relieved. You can get as much benefit as Mrs. Mitchell received. Ask your druggist for Wine of Cardui. Send to the laboratory for the medicine if he tenders you a substitute.

WINE OF CARDUI

South Gaston, N. C., May 29, 1899.
Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I have been a great sufferer from falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and my menses came every week for two months and became very painful. I was in a bad condition. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and now I have no pain. The leucorrhoea has disappeared and now I am in perfect health. Mrs. WILLIE MITCHELL.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.



Homer Myler Grant Myler.

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Reasonable Prices. All grades coal. Prompt delivery. Leave your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Office, Walnut street and Horn switch. Phone--37 Bell; 237 Columbiana County.

BEST BLACK DIAMONDS.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Boch was, on the 2d day of October, 1900, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana County, Ohio, referee to take testimony in the matter of the dissolution of the Huling Electric Company. Testimony will be taken at the office of said John W. Boch (office with the R. Thomas & Sons Company, East Liverpool, Ohio) on the 15th day of January, 1901.

JOHN W. BOCH.

By Brookes & Thompson His Attorneys.

BONDS: BONDS!!

First-class coupon Bonds are better for investment than Real Estate Mortgages. They are safe, convenient and pay good interest. I offer as the present three Macbeth-Evans Glass Company \$5 Bonds, Tri-State Gas Company \$5 Bonds, National Glass Company \$5 Bonds and Cleveland Water Company \$5 Bonds at prices netting the investor from \$5 to \$4. Write for particulars.

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DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS

DO YOU suffer from Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emission, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, Youthful Errors, Excessive Use of Tobacco or Opium? Send by mail on receipt of price. DR. MOTT'S GALENICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Will Reed, C. F. Craig and G. F. Larkin.



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